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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

TO TAKE GREASE OUT.

If any one is so unfortunate as to get any sort of grease on the floor or table, apply directly potter's clay, just wet with water so as to form a stiff paste. Spread it pretty thick upon the grease spot, and lay a thin paper over to keep it from being rubbed off. After twenty-four hours scrape it off and spread on fresh clay. It will gradually absorb the grease, and leave the floor or table clean; but it may need to be renewed several times. When the clay looks clean, wash off with soap and water. If there is a pottery within reach, it is well to pick up broken bits of clay and keep them on hand for this purpose. The clay is also good to take grease from clothing, applied in the same way.

ASPARAGUS.

Skin the white part, turn the points together, and tie in bunches. Have the water boiling; add salt; lay in the asparagus, and boil briskly half an hour. Toast slices of light bread, and pour over a little of the asparagus water; butter it well, put on the asparagus, and serve hot. Or, serve with drawn butter and parsely, omitting the toast.

HOW TO SET A HORSE'S BROKEN LEG.

[Many a horse with a broken leg is killed to put it out of its misery that might, with proper treatment have been cured, and if not made as valuable as before at least saved to many years of useful labor. Skilled Veterinary Surgeons are yet rare, and in the country very seldom to be found. It is much to be regretted that physicians and surgeons generally think it beneath them to treat domestic animals. This is not the case, however, with a surgical friend of ours who has had much success in treating fractured legs of horses, and has had the satisfaction of seeing several animals that would otherwise have been killed made useful to their delighted owners. At our request he has written out his method or treatment.—ED.]

Thanks to the application of common-sense to surgery, we have now at our command a successful method of treating fractured limbs among our farm stock. For curable cases this new method will give a good percentage of fair results.

He it is. Suppose we have a horse with his fetlock broken six inches above the hind leg. The first thing to do is to make for him a firm, *narrow* stall, not much wider than is absolutely necessary to enable the animal to stand, or a pair of stocks such as are used for shoeing refractory colts or mules. Arrange a windlass by which, when a band of the strongest sail-cloth or some similar material is placed under the animals belly, hind quarters can be lifted clear of the ground. This belly-band should be one and a half to two feet wide, and long enough to allow its ends to be level with the horse's back. Thus it makes a snug cradle in which the patient can rest. Put now a collar on his neck, and to it attach a strap which shall extend from it between the front legs to the belly-band, and thus prevent that from sliding backwards or wrinkling into a band narrow enough to pain the horse when his weight comes to be borne by it.

Now having attended to the preliminaries we are ready to set the limb. See, first of all, that the leg is well clear of the ground, making sufficient allowance so that when the belly-band stretches it will not allow the foot to reach the ground. Bandage the leg smoothly but not too firmly from the foot up to above the "knee" with a flannel bandage two or three inches wide.

Now take *canton-flannel* with a good nap, and wide enough to cover the entire bandage, cut it into such shape as will accurately fit around the leg—then make five more just like it. Take six pounds of the best freshest plaster of Paris, not land plaster, but such as is used for hard finish, and stir enough of it slowly into two quarts of cold water to make a mixture as thick as cream. Saturate one of your last made canton-flannel envelopes for the leg in the mixture, then lay it on a board with nap side up, and pour on to and rub into it as much of the liquid plaster as it will hold. Next rub into the same flannel enough of the dry plaster to fairly thicken and toughen it.

Treat another piece of flannel exactly the same way and lay the two fairly together one on top of the other, and properly bandage them around the leg, which is now to be held in its right position until the plaster hardens. Meanwhile spread over the last bandage a thick coating of the wet plaster with your hands; and then prepare two more pieces of canton-flannel as before; apply these over the first two and surround them with a bandage which is also smeared with wet plaster.

And, finally, the last two pieces of flannel are treated as the others have been, and in turn are to be well bandaged and the remaining plaster of Paris rubbed into the last bandage. This when it has set, which will be in a few minutes, will give not only a hard but a tough splint that fits the leg so closely and keeps the end of the bone in such exact position as to render displacement impossible; providing the leg has been properly held while the plaster was hardening. Everything must be in readiness before the plaster is mixed with water, and it must require less than half an hour to saturate and apply all the flannel and the bandages, or the plaster will have become quite too hard to work. By the time the last bandage is to be applied it will be seen that the plaster has become thick and pasty, and is then in good condition for coating over all with the band.

This would be my plan (as it has been, and successful, too), for the fracture I have described.

The principle involved in any other case and with other animals would be similar; with such modifications as common-sense suggests.

I contend that an effort should be made in almost every instance to save the unfortunate animal. I have cured a number by the method detailed above.

The average time would be from six to twelve weeks before the belly-band can be removed and the limb tried. It may be necessary to renew the splint once, and it should not be finally taken off until some time after the leg is walked upon, as it affords additional strength to the point of fracture. What I have written may not be new to some readers. I am certain it will be to others, and for them I have wiritten.—*Am. Ag.*

UNAIRED ROOMS.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* says: "I pass some houses in every town whose windows might as well be sealed in with the walls for any purpose they have but to let in the light. They are never opened, summer or winter. In winter it is cold; in the summer the flies stray in, or, if they are netted, the dust sifts throught the nets. Now, I can tell a person who inhabits such chambers when I pass him in the street—there is such a smell about his clothing. I always wish for a sniff of cologne or hartshorn, or burnt feathers, or something of the sort, to 'take the taste out.' A house that is never aired has every nook and corner filled with stale odors of cooked meats, boiled vegetables, especially cabbage and onions, which, as the weeks go by, literally reek in their hiding places. Who has not wished sometimes to hang a new servant's clothing out of doors some frosty night until it should be thoroughly aired? But I have seen the fine ladies come sweeping into church with their velvets and silks, when said velvets and silks have unmistakeable evidence of having beeen housed in just such shut-up chambers. Oh, what a tale that odor of pork and cabbage tells about the lady's style of housekeeping! The very garments of the children tell the same story of uncleanliness. It is bad to have unwashed clothes, but there may be an excuse for it. But what excuse can there be for unaired ones, when air is so cheap and free? There is death in such unaired chambers. Better a swarm of flies or a cloud of dust; better frost and snow in a room than these intolerable smells. Dear girls, the first thing in the morning, when you are ready to go down stairs, throw open your windows, take apart the clothing of your beds, and let the air blow through it as hard as it will. There is health and wealth in such a policy. It helps to keep away the doctors with long bills. It helps to make your eyes sparkle and to make your cheeks glow, and to make others love your presence. Girls who live in those close, shut-up rooms can only be tolerated at the best in any circle."

BREAD CAKE.

Three cups of dough, very light; three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three eggs, a nutmeg, raisins, one teaspoonful of pearlash dissolved in a little hot water. Rub the butter and sugar together, add the eggs and spice, and mix all thoroughly with the dough. Beat it well and pour into the pans. It will do to bake immediately, but the cake will be lighter if it stands a short time to rise, before putting it into the oven. It is an excellent cake for common use. *It is very important* that the ingredients should be thoroughly mixed with the dough.

HOW TO COOK BEANS.

Very many people fail in cooking beans. Put the beans in cold water, soft, and let them soak three or four hours. Then put these beans in cold water (two quarts of water to one quart of beans, adding a tablespoonful of salt), bring them to a boil and let them simmer until tender, say two, or two and a half hours. Pour the water away from them; let them stand by the side of the fire, with the lid of the saucepan partially off, to allow the beans to dry, then add one ounce of butter for every quart of beans, and a seasoning of pepper and salt.

MATING FOWLS FOR BREEDING.

The first care of a skillful breeder is the judicious mating of his birds. Experienced breeders have found that in the case of fully matured pullets, or of hens that have well got over moulting in good time, laying generally commences within three weeks to a month of pairing; and therefore, in all cases where early chickens are desired, the breeding yards should be made up as soon after Christmas as possible. This is important, and no study and pains are too great to devote to it; for the successful production of high-class birds may be said to depend upon two things, proper mating of the parents, and the rearing to proper size and condition of the chickens, the first of which only we are considering. Each hen is to be carefully looked over, point by point, both her merits and her defects carefully taken into consideration, until sufficient for one pen presenting the same general characteristics can be grouped together, after which the cock has to be chosen to accompany them. Whatever faults the hen may have must in him be carefully compensated, or at least absent, or they will surely be aggravated by the double influence. When put together the scrutiny is repeated again and again, and what will probably be produced by each bird thus mated must be most carefully considered; for everything must have a definite object in this business, and if any one thinks such study ridiculous he had better not attempt to breed prize poultry. Often, after many an inspection has taken place and only confirmed the first impression, some hitherto overlooked feature will suddenly strike the eye, and at once necessitate mating with quite another bird to that originally intended. In the case of adult birds, what they have already bred with the same or other mates must also be taken into consideration. A hen may have been matched up the previous year apparently with judgment, yet the produce may have been most grievously disappointed, for such mishaps may occur occasionally to any amateur. In such cases, by studying the character of the unforseen result, and tracing the probable causes, success for next season with the same bird, but differently paired, must be almost insured, and the loss thus more than repaid. Some of these unexpected disappointments are very curious, and for a long time were thought unaccountable. They usually occur at the commencement of a strain, or when a cock is purchased for fresh blood to recruit an old one.

With regard to the ages of the birds which are to be bred together there is no universal rule. Cocks and hens in their second season will always breed well together, and the chickens usually fledge more kindly than the produce of either older or younger birds. The offspring of cockerels and pullets mated together are worst in this particular, and in large breeds are also more subject to leg-weakness. A cockerel mated with adult hens is preferred by most amateurs, and usually produces very vigorous and large chickens, but if only two or three hens be put with him there is almost sure to be a preponderance of cockerels. An adult cock mated with pullets is also a good arrangement. A valuable hen may be kept and her eggs set as long as she lays; but except in rare cases, a cock is of little or no use after he is four years old, unless for exhibition, for which purpose some birds have been preserved for seven years, and even more. In some cases productive vigor may be maintained beyond four years; and so long as a breeding bird of proved value shows indisputable liveliness and vigor it would be a pity to discard him.

After the birds are properly mated they should not, if possible, be disturbed, as much disturbance frequently leads to unforeseen disappointment. A cock separated from the hens he has been mated with, and put to others after an interval, not unfrequently turns sulky and thrashes them severely, instead of showing them proper attention. For this reason it never answers well to make a practice of exhibiting stock birds during the breeding season; once carefully mated, let the brood stock remain quietly in their runs till the season is over, when the chickens will probably do credit to the parents from whom they are descended.—*Canada Farmer.*

LARGE HORSERADISH—ITS CULTURE.

Mr. James Barnes in the London *Garden*, describes the wonderful effect of an accumulation of *debris* in which horseradish had taken root, and how it afterwards stimulated the cultivation of this favorite spring condiment. It is as follows:

What brought horseradish into greatest notoriety was, however the following circumstance. Between fifty and sixty years ago, in Gray's Inn Lane, was a vast mountain of years' and years' accumulations of London cinder dust, filth and garbage; yes, a real mountain of it; and amongst its vast and varied accumulations were immense plants of horseradish, growing right up through the whole, the produce probably of crowns cast from sculleries to the dust bin. Here it found a favorable site; and as the mountain increased in size and height, so did the horseradish, with its great strength and spear-headed crown, continue to thrust itself through it. Enough at least did so to create astonishment in those days, and to bring horseradish into prominent notice; for when this mountain of refuse was removed, the immense length and size of the horseradish roots were discovered.

We had no horticultural journals in those days; but the *Times* and the few papers we had prominently adverted to this wonderful horseradish, and related how and where it grew. It was, indeed, a real phenomenon, the leaves being as large and thick as those of a banana, while its roots were as large and long as scaffold poles. How many hundred weight a root of it weighed, it would be difficult to guess—yet one root, as large as a farm yard gate-post, was dug out and exhibited. The publicity thus given to the matter, and the extraordinary perfection the roots attained in so rich a pasture, proved how simply horseradish can be grown, and induced everybody to cultivate it in earnest.

There is no product of the garden that pays better for excessive manuring than horsradish, and cultivators near our large cities who produce this crop in quantities for the use of picklers understand this well enough. The richer and deeper the soil the larger and finer the roots. The ground having been deeply and carefully prepared, and marked out two and a half to three feet apart, sections of the smaller roots about three inches long are dropped at intervals of twelve inches perpendicularly in double holes not less than six inches deep. A sprout is thrown towards the surface, a root makes its way downward. When the shoots appear above ground it is hilled from time to time as growth and the season progresses, until the land is left in ridges according to the rows. After this no further cultivation is needed except to keep the ground free from weeds. During the first season any early maturing crop may be taken from the land, as radish, lettuce, early turnips, etc., since they may be grown and sold before the horseradish comes forward.

The second season but little culture is necessary since the crop soon covers the soil. Indeed, none is necessary if a thick mulch of litter or long stable manure be spread over the land, and this also assists in keeping the earth moist, and further stimulates the growth, and the second autumn the roots may be lifted, either by digging with a spade or by means of a machine such as is used for gathering the chicory crop. Grown in this way, horseradish is one of the most remunerative crops cultivated by market gardeners.

HOUSE CLEANING.

Now is the time that tries women's souls, and no sound is heard o'er the house save the scrub brush, the mop and the broom. The spring cleaning is on hand, not quite as early as usual, owing to the cold late spring; but it has come. And first, there are all the woolens, blankets, etc., to be washed, and all that can be spared (for we dare not put them all out of sight, lest we provoke another snow storm), are to be packed away in deep chests, and plenty of cedar boughs strewn over them, or else powdered camphor gum. The fortunate possessor of a cedar wood trunk need have no apprehensions, but without that, the moth-millers will make sad havoc among your cherished furs, woolens, etc., without you guard them carefully.

All carpets do not need to be taken up, those which do not, can be loosened at the edges, the dust brush pushed under a piece, and a clean sweep of all the dust can be made. Then wash the floor thus swept with strong soap-suds, and spirits of turpentine after. Then tack the carpet down. The odor is soon gone, if you open your windows, and you can feel safe for this summer, at least. Upholstered furniture can be treated to the same bath, if applied with a soft clean cloth, and the colors will receive no injury. But before using it, brush the cushions with a stiff hand brush and a damp cloth, so as to take away all the dust.

A nice way to clean straw matting after it is laid, is to sprinkle corn meal over it, or damp sand, and sweep it thoroughly out.

Windows are hard to wash so as to leave them clear and polished. First take a wooden knife sharp pointed and narrow bladed, and pick out all the dirt that adheres to the sash; dry whiting makes the glass shine nicely. I have read somewhere that weak black tea and alcohol was a splendid preparation for cleaning the window glass, and an economical way to use it would be to save the tea grounds for a few days and then boil them over in two quarts of water and add a little alcohol when cold. Apply with a newspaper and rub well off with another paper and the glass will look far nicer than when cloth is used.

When mattrasses and feather beds become soiled, make a paste of soft soap and starch and cover the spots. As soon as it dries scrape off the paste and wash with a damp sponge. If the spots have not disappeared try the paste again.

ACTION OF FROST ON THE SOIL.

The most fertile and productive seasons are those where the frost penetrates the earth deeply, and exerts its influence during a considerable portion of the year. The action of the frost is a powerful stimulant of the soil, it disintegrates it, and unlocks the closely combed elements, and thus sets free vast quantities of plant food.

Its action also counteracts the compressive force of rains and the tread of teams and other animals, and so each year lifts up and lightens the compact earth. With frost to aid him, the farmer need not plough so much to put the soil in good condition, as when this element is not operative. In this respect then winter is a blessing to the farmer, and he should wisely avail himself of all its advantages. If he cannot plow and harrow during half the year, let him expose his soil with judgment to the action of the frost which silently plows and harrows, subsoils und rolls for him. On heavy and naturally strong, rich lands, thorough fall plowing is advisable. If the surface is left rough, it is perhaps better; if lumpy, the clods disintegrate and crumble to dust under the icy fingers of the frost farmer. The addition of fertilizers to such soil in the fall is wise, because they become intimately mixed with it by the combined action of frost and water, and are then immediately available for the plants when growth begins in the spring. Farmers who complain that the long winters do not permit thorough culture, under-estimate the value of the action of frost. It is a noteworthy fact that where winter is most severe, within the temperate zones, the soil is prolific and good crops certain to a degree much beyond that of lower latitudes. The soil seems stimulated to productiveness in proportion to the time and severity with which the frosts act upon it.—*American Rural Home.*

TREATMENT OF SCAB IN SHEEP.

Mr. Henry Woods, steward and chief manager of the late Lord Walsingham, owner of the largest and choicest Southdown flocks in England, recommends for twenty sheep suffering with the scab: One and a quarter pounds of soft soap; one pound of lug tobacco; one pint of spirits of turpentine; one-half pint of spirits of tar; three ounces of white arsenic. This, to be safe and effectual, must be boiled so as to thoroughly dissolve the arsenic, and that he regards as an important point. Put the tobacco, when boiled, into a flannel bag and squeeze it sufficiently to get out all the strength in order to get the full benefit of it. Then add water enough to make four quarts of the wash for each sheep. It is not a dip, but a wash, and to put it on, an old tea-pot or a spouted tin should be used.

The way to make it most effectual is to open the wool by making three marks on each side of the sheep, also one down the shoulder, one on each side of the neck, one down the breast, and one down each thigh, and into the marks pour the liquid. In this, as in many other things, if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. Rub the liquid well into the skin. After passing it along the grooves, work it well in with the hands. Be in no hurry about it, as if you wanted to get over it as quickly as possible. The liquid will work a cure. There may be some spots where the liquid has not penetrated. Examine the sheep every two or three days for three weeks, by which time the disease may be expected to be eradicated. If there are any little white spots, rub on some of the following ointment: Four ounces of mercury; three ounces of Venice turpentine; one ounce of spirits of turpentine. Let them be worked up and thoroughly mixed together, then add about one and one-quarter pounds of lard melted over a slow fire, stirring while melting. When taken off continue to stir till cold, so as to mix the mercury well with the other ingredients. Apply this in fine weather, for it will be safer and more effectual. He also advises bleeding the sheep, but this we should not recommend our flockmasters to practice, unless in exceptional cases.

HONEY FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Honey has been adulterated with various substances to improve its color, and to increase its bulk and weight, which has tended to injure its reputation in the markets, but it should be classed as more valuable than syrup or sugar. And yet sugar and syrup, from heir cheapness, have largely taken its place. Because beef and pork have become great staples of food, there is yet no reason why the good wife may not have her poultry—not only as a luxury, but as a food. So of honey; while conceding a prominent place to sugar and syrup, we need not neglect the bees. And, while the poultry may not supply the masses with cheap food, yet it is sought for at a reasonable profit to the producers. So of honey; it must continue to occupy a place in every well regulated farmstead or suburban home. There are particular locations, and others that may be made such by art, where bee-keeping may be made profitable on a large scale; but this is not general, and we must take the big stories of enormous yields as exceptions to the general rule, for the simple reason that the same conditions do not exist in all places. We may thus class bee-keeping not only as a science, but an art; a science to know how to best manage them—and an art, in the manipulations and conditions presented. —*Ella, in Chicago Tribune.*

TURKEY-RAISING.

Farmers who live in sparsely-settled districts, abounding in large dry pastures, can afford to give the time of a faithful and intelligent lad the whole summer through, to be devoted exclusively to raising turkeys. The young broods must be watched as constantly as ever a shepherd watches sheep in a region infested by wolves. Every night, or during the day, on the approach of rain, they must be driven to a roomy shed with a tight roof. The mother birds and the young can be soon trained to being driven as easily as cows are driven to pasture. Give good forage-ground, and keep out of rain and dew, and success is almost certain.—*The Poultry World.*

SOIL FOR FLORICULTURE.

Most flowers, if not all, succeed best in sandy loam, made rich by the addition of well-rotted manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Such a soil, thus prepared will not become hard or baked, but will become loose and porous. It will not only afford the small and tender plants a chance for existence, but it will also enable them to perfect themselves with vigor and beauty. If your garden is composed of a stiff, heavy soil, a good dressing of sand and manure will assist it wonderfully in the way of plant development; and some of the most delicate plants, that would not succeed at all in such soil, in its unimproved condition, will, after such preparation, flourish in the most satisfactory manner. A heavy soil is greatly benefited by being roughly spaded up in the fall, and remaining in that condition through the winter. In all cases, before sowing the seed, it is of the utmost importance that the soil should be thoroughly pulverized. This important particular should never be overlooked.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

HEAD LETTUCE.

A correspondent of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* gives the following account of his treatment of lettuce plants, to make them head: I arrived in the country the 15th of June, and the first complaints were. "We shall have no head lettuce; as usual it will all run to seed." The plants looked fine and healthy, but already indicated the running-up symptoms. I thinned it out, then carefully slipped a cotton twine under the lowest leaves of each plant, and gently raised them a few inches from the ground, and tied them loosely; then I placed a shingle upon each plant, and a small stone to keep it firm. Every evening I removed the coverings, watered each head, and replaced the protective covers in the morning, as I found the sun's rays had a tendency to cause the lettuce to run up to seed, and removing the cover at night allowed it a sufficiency of fresh air, so that neither mold nor decay made its appearance. I was rewarded by large, solid heads of superior quality, and the hearts were white and crisp. Not a single plant failed of heading, and none decayed or bore seed.

PLASTER OF PARIS AS A MANURE FOR GRAPES.

A contributor to the *Garden*, in planting his grape-vines, has had excellent success with the use of plaster of Paris as a manure. He says: In planting these I had the holes dug about 25 inches deep. I then threw into each hole five or six lumps of old plaster, about the size of my fist. I threw a little earth over these lumps, and then planted the vines in the usual way. The result has been wonderful. The vines, which were not half an inch thick when planted, three years ago, are now two inches and more in diameter, and bear finely. The grapes are also freer from disease. Other vines not so treated are much smaller, and produce less, the fruit being also more liable to disease. To try the effect of this plaster, in planting two American black-walnuts, we put the plaster to the one and not to the other. Last year we dug about the roots of the one to which no plaster was put, and we threw in seven or eight lumps of plaster among the roots; the trees are now both of the same size, and, though only four years old, are 16 or 17 feet high.

FOOD FOR HENS.

A writer in the *Working Farmer* gives the following advice: Hens cannot produce eggs unless their food contains the elements of which the egg is composed. The kind of feed that is offered to hens must be determined by the object to be attained in feeding them. Hens intended for the market should be fed on that kind of grain which is known to contain a large percentage of the fatty or oily substances. But hens kept as layers should be fed on that kind of grain which contains a larger share of the albuminoids or eggs-producing elements. In addition to the essential quantity of albumen required in the organism of the fowls, the laying hen requires an extra amount of ovation—the white of the hen's eggs being about 12 per cent of albumen—and this must be furnished in her feed. By referring to the chemical analysis of the different cereals, it will be seen that corn contains the greatest amount of fatty substances, while wheat contains a larger amount of albumen than any other cereal. To fatten hens, therefore, feed corn. To procure eggs, feed wheat. Meat once a day, in winter, will prove beneficial to laying hens. I allow my hens free access to troughs always kept filled with wheat screenings from the mill. If allowed to choose their own time for eating, hens will eat often and but little at a time—never too much. Chickens should be furnished with plenty of limestone gravel. Some say pure water is essential to laying hens; I prefer giving them milk, as that fluid not only serves to moisten their food, but also contributes albumen, which goes far to the formation of eggs.

PACKING FOR MOVING.

The first principle in packing is to have the articles so firmly fixed that no amonnt of jostling or jarring can move them; and the manner in which the packing material is crowded in, so that it will keep the whole box firm, is of much more consequence than the quality or quantity of it. Glass and china-ware should be wrapped up in soft paper or newspapers; the bottom of each box thickly covered with hay. Then put in the dishes, the heaviest at the bottom, and so placed as to not touch each other, but not over half an inch apart. Wrap each plate and saucer in paper, and put in piles. Stuff in the hay with a small stick, between the dishes; make it as firn and solid as a rock. A bed-quilt, or some blankets, can be tightly crowded in upon the top, after laying hay all over the dishes. Packed in this way, the most fragile articles can be carried thousands of miles without injury, and over the roughest wagon roads. In packing looking-glasses and marble slabs, each piece should be placed in a separate box, and fixed in its place by wedges and side-pieces, driven closely and nailed in tightly; laths should be placed across mirrors; and no soft material need be used for packing, although, if desired, pillows and bolsters can be stuffed in. Marble slabs should be put in boxes just fitted to them, and sheets of wet, clean paper placed between each slab, and each piece. Valuable furniture must be sewed up in matting, and entirely protected. Large hogsheads are better than square boxes for packing fragile articles, as they can be more easily handled, and if packed in, as I have described, there can be no fear of their being injured.—*The Country Gentleman.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1873.

Causes of Boiler Explosions.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels of the United States has now under consideration the necessary arrangements to be made to carry out the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1873, respecting inquiries into the causes of steam boiler explosions. The act authorizes the President of the United States to cause such experiments to be made and such information to be collected as in his opinion may be useful and important to guard against the bursting of steam boilers, and requests him to communicate the same to Congress. One hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the purposes of the act. These experiments will take place during the months of September, October and November, and will be conducted under the direction of two sets of Commissioners, one for the Western waters and the other for the seaboard or Eastern waters. The former experiments will take place at Pittsburgh or Cincinnati, and the latter at Sandy Hook. In each case the boilers used will be of the description employed in the respective sections. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has offered to present the boilers necessary for the Western experiments. The gentlemen recommended for Commissioners to make the experiments for the Western waters are Benjamin Crawford and Isaac B. Holmes, and for the Eastern waters, F. Stearns, of New Jersey, and Charles W. Copeland, of New York. These gentlemen are to make all the preparations, and when these are completed the most prominent experts, mechanical engineers and scientists in the country will be invited to be present at the experiments to examine the condition, situation and arrangements of the boilers, to witness and report. The Commissioners, however, alone will receive pay for their services. The whole matter will be under the supreme direction of Supervising Inspector General D. D. Smith, and immediately under the direction of the supervising inspector of the district in which the experiments are made. As Pittsburgh is most likely to be the point selected for the western experiments, Mr. Devinney, the Supervising Inspector of the Seventh District, will be in charge. Among the prominent persons invited is the distinguished mechanical engineer, Coleman Sellers, of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and also the Professor of Mechanical Engineering from Renssaelier Institute, New York, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in fact from all the principal institutions of learning where mechanical engineering is made a special branch of study. Wm. M. Lyon, of Pittsburgh, is also on the list of gentlemen to be invited. At the meeting of the American Master Mechanics' Association in Baltimore, to-day, two committees were appointed, consisting of five delegates each, to attend these experiments. The commission of Joseph A. Granower, to be Local Inspector of Steam Vessels at Memphis, vice J. W. Clark, resigned, was forwarded to-day.

The Seward Eulogy.

Montgomery Blair, in conversation to-day, alluding to the Adams eulogy on Seward, remarked that instead of being the leading spirit of Mr. Lincoln's administration, Mr. Seward held a very subordinate position. In no single case did his views prevail over those of Mr. Lincoln, and all the great acts which characterized that administration were Mr. Lincoln's alone. The same things were once urged against President Jackson, but who recollects to-day the members of Jackson's Cabinet. Mr. Blair stated that when the eulogy was first delivered he addressed a letter to Chief Justice Chase on the subject. It was then agreed that an answer should be prepared and signed by themselves and Mr. Welles. The death of Chief Justice Chase has occasioned delay, but the letter is now being prepared by Mr. Blair, and will be signed by the two members of the Cabinet left. The letter will be made public, at the request of some prominent persons.

Inviolability of Postal Cards.

In regard to the violability of the postal cards, the Postoffice Department has ruled that they are to be regarded by all postoffice officials the same as sealed letters, and any one inspecting what is written upon them will be punished the same as the former offense. After these cards are delivered the office is no longer responsible. If postmasters discover any improper use of these cards they are authorized to refuse to deliver them, under the same rules as are now prescribed for letters.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1873.

Encouraging Emigration.

The preparation under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of a description of the resources of the soil and climate of the unsettled portions of the United States, and the publication of this information, in addition to English, in the German and Scandinavian languages, has given a new impulse to emigration. These publications are circulated through the Consular offices of the United States in the countries from whence the largest number of emigrants sail, and are of great assistance to those desiring to make a home in free America, by enlightening them as to the most favorable localities for settlement.

Desirable Immigrants.

A letter received at the Agricultural Department to day, from Dr. Rea, United States Consul at Belfast, states that during last month three thousand and three hundred of the flower of the Protestant Irish of the North of Ireland sailed for the United States. This portion of Ireland is where the finest linen manufacturers of the world are turned out, and many of the emigrants are of this class of workmen. They will therefore probably form the nucleus of an important industry in our flax growing districts.

Activity in Agricultural Department.

The Agricultural Department is doing excellent work for the vast industry over which it presides, and exerts beneficial influence both at home and abroad.

Congressional Record.

The bound copies of the *Congressional Record* for the special session of the Senate (Forty-third Congress), from March 4th to 26th, 1873, have just been finished and are ready for distribution. This is the first volume published under the new arrangement, that is, by the Government Printer. The work in general style and typography is far superior to the old *Globe*. The bound edition consists of twenty-five hundred copies to be distributed as follows: Ten to each Senator; five to each member of the House of Representatives; five to each of the Executive Departments; five to the Library of Congress, and the same to the libraries of the Senate and House, and three hundred for sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per copy. The volume makes two hundred and twelve pages, and is bound in half American Russia leather.

Ex-Commissioner Van Buren's Letter.

The letter of Mr. Van Buren, ex-Chief Commissioner to Vienna, to the President is much commented upon in official circles. Though it was at first believed that he was the victim of considerable personal malice and misrepresentation on the part of our diplomatic representative at the court of the Austrian Kaiser, this letter has not improved matters. Whatever sympathy Mr. Van Buren may have had when his case first presented itself, his letter has destroyed. Our diplomatic representatives are often given to considerable swelling and assumption of unnecessary authority, but the unmeasured abuse of Mr. Jay by Mr. Van Buren has overreached the mark.

The Russian Mission.

Several expectant aspirants for diplomatic favors are awaiting with great impatience the decision of Judge Pierrepont in regard to the Russian mission. The Judge will be here on Monday and will decide then. The impression, from hints given out, is that he will accept.

The New Loan.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the fifty millions of the new loan recently sent to London will be sufficient to meet all demands for two months. This does not indicate the success which the Department anticipated.

Postal Rulings.

Letters addressed to initials, or to a boy, are not deliverable, under the rulings of the Department.

A Postmaster may act as express agent, provided such employment does not interfere with the regular and efficient discharge of his duties as Postmaster.

In large cities and adjacent districts of dense population, having two or more postoffices within a distance of three miles of each other, any letter mailed at one of such offices and addressed to a locality within the delivery of another of such offices, which shall have been inadvertently prepaid at the drop or local letter rate of postage only, may be forwarded to its destination through the proper office, charged with the amount of deficient postage, to be collected on delivery.

Postal Cards.

Our national trait, a fondness for anything new, is having a fine opportunity to display itself in the use of postal cards. This novel feature in our postal facilities is very favorably received, though whether a fair proportion of the present demand will be kept up remains to be seen. Yesterday the Postmaster of this city was supplied with two hundred thousand. As soon as they were offered for sale at the stamp window there was a rush, and cards were sold in quantities of from one to one thousand. The total number sold during the first twenty-four hours was upwards of fifty thousand. It is well understood that the present large demand is merely to gratify curiosity, and for distribution among friends. The number sold, therefore, for the first few days, is not recognized by the Department as a basis of estimates for the future.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1873.

The Vienna Commissioner Scandal.

The late dispatches from Vienna, confirming the charges of bribery and frauds against Van Buren and one of his associates at Vienna, are supplemented by evidence furnished to the Secretary of State from New York of overtures made to parties there to give them special benefits for a consideration. The facts in the case are turning out much worse than had ever been imagined. It is learned that in consequence of these improprieties, expressions and criticisms have been indulged in at Vienna, which have been the cause of much chagrin and mortification to our representatives and such of our citizens as are now there. Relieved of the Van Buren incubus, the American department is rapidly assuming a shape of order, and confidence is restored among American depositors. Publicity has been given to apprehensions that the exposition itself is likely to be a failure. These apprehensions are, however, believed to be at least premature in well informed quarters. The depreciatory opinion of the character of the exposition has been formed by comparison with the brilliancy and splendor of the Paris exposition, under the empire. The French can beat any people in the world getting up shows, and in 1867 the times were more auspicious than now. But the Viennese have not fairly gotten their exposition under way. It requires much time to straighten up, and the tide of summer travel has scarcely commenced as yet to flow toward the Austrian Capital. It will be a month or two before a correct judgment can be formed as to the success of the exposition. It is the belief at the State Department that the American part of the exhibition will yet make a creditable show, but it is a matter of regret that through the improper action of Van Buren almost the entire appropriation of $100,000 has been exhausted.

Breaking Up Family Arrangements.

Secretary Richardson, among other practical reforms in the internal administration of his Department, has come to the determination to put a stop to the employment of several members of the same family. He has announced that but one of a family can remain in his Department, and the parties interested will have the privilege of determining who shall remain. It would be supposed from the numbers of this class of employees that the officers of the United States were created for the sole benefit of impecunious relatives. One chief of a bureau in the Department has no less than four relatives in the best positions. The Secretary might perform another valuable service to the country, and to his own good name, by overhauling the Treasury stables, and put a stop to clerks and their families using the government horses.

The Internal Improvement Question.

The presence of so large a number of Western and Southern Congressmen, at the recent Convention at St. Louis, causes considerable apprehension on the part of Eastern members. They interpret this to mean preconcerted action with respect to legislation to the exclusive advantage of the West in the way of internal improvements. The impression is that there will be a conference of the Eastern members before the meeting of Congress, with a view to deciding what action they will take in regard to the various schemes on this subject which it is now assured will be pressed upon Congress.

Regulations for Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

The regulations recently prepared for the government of Supervisors of Steam Vessels have been sent to the printer, but they will not be put in force until reviewed by the Board, after which they will require the official endorsement of the Secretery of the Treasury. Statements have been made that radical changes in the present system are provided for in the new regulations. This is a mistake, as the few changes have reference more to increasing the efficiency of the service than to any alteration in its organization. It is now the impression in the Department that it will be several months before the regulations are put in force.

Some changes having been made in the Supervising Inspectors, the following list has been revised to date:

First District—C. C. Bemis, Supervising Inspector, San Francisco, Cal. All waters and rivers of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains.

Second District—Addison Low, New York city, Supervising Inspector. Waters of the Atlantic coast, rivers and tributaries between Passamaquoddy Bay and Cape Charles.

Third District—John Menshaw, Baltimore, Md., Supervising Inspector. Waters of the Atlantic coast, rivers and tributaries between Cape Charles and Cape Sable.

Fourth District—Frank Burnett, St. Louis, Mo., Supervising Inspector. Mississippi river and tributaries from the mouth of the Ohio river up to and including Quincy, Ill.

Fifth District—Charles L. Stephenson, Galena, Ill., Supervising Inspector. The Upper Mississippi river and its tributaries, from Quincy, Ill., to and including the Red river of the North.

Sixth District—B. O. Carr, Louisville, Kentucky, Supervising Inspector. The Ohio river and tributaries below and including Carrollton, Kentucky, and the Mississippi river and tributaries below the Ohio down to and including the Arkansas river.

Seventh District—John S. Devenny, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Supervising Inspector. The Ohio river and tributaries above Carrollton, Kentucky.

Eighth District—Peter J. Ralph, Detroit, Michigan, Supervising Inspector. The waters of the lakes north and West of Lake Erie and its tributaries.

Ninth District—John R. Shepard, Buffalo, New York, Supervising Inspector. The waters of Lakes Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Memphremagog and George, with the river St. Lawrence and their tributaries, and the inland lakes of New York.

Tenth District—William Rogers, New Orleans, Louisiana, Supervising Inspector. The coast and tributary waters of the Gulf of Mexico, between Cape Sable and the mouth of the Rio Grande and the Mississippi and tributaries to the mouth of the Arkansas river.

Bureau Organization.

The entire supervision of the numerous district and local inspectors, and their duties besides the business of the Bureau, is under Supervising Inspector General D. D. Smith, a gentleman of long and varied experience as a steamboat captain on the Hudson river. He is assisted by G. W. Taylor, chief clerk, and J. W. Swank in charge of correspondence.

The present efficient organization of this useful service was provided for in a bill prepared by Benjamin Crawford, Chief of the Division of Supervising Inspectors. The bill became a law in 1869, and requiring an expert as the chief, Mr. Smith was appointed.

North Pacific Surveying Expedition.

A scientific survey of the North Pacific Railroad under the auspices of the War Department, will start from Fort Rice on June 15, 1873. The expedition will be commanded by Colonel W. S. Stanley, of the 22d U. S. Infantry, and will have an escort of 2,000 troops. The following gentlemen will accompany the expedition: Prof. Leddy, paleontologist, Penn University; Prof. Leo Lesquereux, geologist, Columbus, Ohio; Prof. Lionel R. Nettre, mineralogist, 230 West 25th street, New York; Prof. Jas. A. Allen, zoologist, Cambridge, Mass.; Wm. R. Pywell, photographer, Washington, D. C.; Edward Kuopicky, artist, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Thos. C. Porter, botanist; Prof. Henry C. Chapman, volunteer assistant paleontologist; C. W. Bennett, general assistant to the scientific corps. The expedition will be absent about four months.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1873.

Misapprehension Corrected.

The case of the Confederate cruiser Florida, before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in admiralty, on last Friday, seems to have been entirely misapprehended in the published statements. It will be remembered that at the close of the rebellion the Confederate cruiser Florida was lying in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, under the protection of a Brazilian fort, and that while there she was captured by Captain Collins, of the United States steamer Wachusett, and brought into Hampton Roads and sunk. In this enterprise Captain Collins was assisted by the United States Consul at Bahia. Both Captain Collins and the American Consul, Thomas F. Wilson, were suspended and a proper apology made to the Brazilian government. Notwithstanding the public rebuke given to the act of Captain Collins, that officer lately entered suit in the District Supreme Court to recover the value of the Florida as prize money for himself and crew, but failed. The object of the counsel for the captors in the case, as last before the Court, was to endeavor to make the United States the defendant, under the prize laws, so as to have a Commissioner appointed to take evidence of the value of the vessel, &c., in order to secure an equitable division of the money. Letters were presented from Secretary Fish, expressing in strong terms the necessity of defeating the suit, in view of the political and international complications which must result from the recognition of acts like this as lawful capture. The case was dismissed, but it is the intention of the parties interested to renew their effort.

The Select Committee on Transportation Routes.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, Chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, returned here last night and will remain in the city for several months, at work on compiling statistical and other information on the question of transportation, preparatory to the departure of the committee, about September, on their tour of inspection of the leading routes to the seaboard.

The Demand for Postal Cards.

[illegible] hundred thousand postal cards were supplied to the postoffice in this city, of which one hundred and sixty thousand have been sold up to to-night. To-day the sales amounted to fifteen thousand. A new requisition for one hundred and fifty thousand has been made. The returns from all the offices supplied with this very sudden improvement on the old postal facilites show enormous sales, which indicates a very emphatic approval of the new step in the direction of cheap postage.

The Russian Mission.

Pierrepont, between the two horns of the dilemma, the brilliant court of the Czar and the shining eagles of America, which make up the princely income of his legal profession, has decided to stick to the eagles. This rare variety of an American patriot has been in the city since yesterday, and has had an interview with the President and the Secretary of State, and having decided to attend to the interests of his clients, returned to New York to-night. This heroic action on the part of Pierrepont has doubtless afforded relief and hope to the late disgusted aspirants for diplomatic glory.

Back Numbers of Patent Office Reports.

The Commissioner of Patents has reproduced in fac simile by photolithography back numbers of the Patent Office reports for forty-seven years, from 1790 to 1836 inclusive. It forms an octavo volume of 806 pages, and is offered, bound in full calf, for eight dollars per copy. The edition for sale at the office of the Commissioner is two hundred copies.

Original Patents Issued.

Patents have been granted to citizens of Pennsylvania during the week for the following important inventions:

Sash Holder.—Charles C. Algeo, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed March 10, 1873. A cam fastener for the meeting rail of the sash is furnished with a deep groove running around its edges and sides. This groove is intended to prevent forcing the cam back with a blade of a knife inserted from the outside between the sashes. The knife point, being in the groove, cannot crowd the cam back.

Car Spring.—David G. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 5, 1873. Equalizing spring plates are interposed between the main plates, that the strain shall be distributed equally throughout their entire area.

Sad and Fluting Iron.—John Hewitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed January 23, 1873. A sad and fluting iron combined with both faces, finished as a sad iron, and the fluting device inclosed within the body of it, which separates near its center, by which the fluting device is exposed and brought into use.

Nut Lock.—Edward Turner, Greensburg, Pa. Application filed January 31, 1873. A nut lock, consisting of one or more disks, cut away and swiveled on a bolt, and applied to prevent a nut from turning on its screw.

Harvester Rake.—John S. Truxell, Greensburg, Pa. Application filed March 10, 1873. The cam for guiding the rake and holding it in position has two contiguous tracks, and a pivoted switch directs the rake-arm upon one or the other, as desired.

Spark Arrester.—William F. Grassler, Muncy, Pa. Application filed January 2, 1873. Having a hollow inverted cone with an adjustable deflector, whereby the sparks and cinders are thrown against a double deflecting disintegrator, with an annular space between the inner and outside pipes for letting the sparks down into the smoke box.

Drill Jar.—Robert McMullen, Titusville, Pa. Application filed October 19, 1872. The tapering shoulders distribute the shock more equably over the tool and lessen the liability of fracture.

Railroad Rail.—Malcolm F. McIntyre, Girard, Pa. Application filed January 21, 1873. Claim—A railroad rail having a wrought-iron rod or series of twisted wires inserted therein or incorporated therewith, substantially as shown and described.

Dummy Engine.—Joshua Comly, Philadelphia, Pa. Application filed December 7, 1872. A belt connects the pulley upon the crank-shaft with pulleys attached to each of the driving axles, and is tightened by means of a belt-tightener between the wheels, which is so arranged in combination with a brake device that, when the brake is applied the tightener is released.

Screw Cutting Die.—Samuel D. Bates, Lewisburg, and Samuel W. Murray, Milton, assignors to Murray, Dougall & Co., Milton, Pa. Application filed January 28, 1873. The dies, situated in the chuck, have pins projecting into blocks that slide in a cam-groove in a disk fitted on the hub of the chuck. A lever, acting against stops on the edge of the cam-disk, and released by a cam on the chuck, holds the cam-disk stationary while the chuck revolves, thus opening and closing the dies.

Total number of original patents granted during the week, 245. Re issues, 5.

The Claims of Agriculture—A Statistical Comparison—The First Government Recognition of the Agricultural Interest—A Brief Historical Review—The Department of Agriculture Created—The Extent of Its Business—Distribution of Seeds, &c.—Cost.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1873.

Since the indiscretion of our remote progenitors, during their enjoyment of the ambrosial delights of Eden, the command "in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" has severely tested the ingenuity of man. It is without question, in all ages of the world, since that unfortunate epoch in our family history, that agriculture has engaged by far the largest share of man's skill, energy and means. Without a single exception, from that time till now, about sixty centuries, if Bible chronology be correct, and perhaps for the rest of the time agriculture has been the true foundation of the prosperity, happiness, peace, comfort, vigor and glory of a people. Though commerce has given nations prestige and power, it has been and always must be the useful servant of agriculture. Though manufacturing communities grow in affluence, their profits and success are regulated by the supply of the products of the soil. The abundance or scarcity of the returns of the labors of the husbandman affect every vocation in the wide range of human effort. The finances, the manufactures, the commerce, the very life of a nation are invigorated or paralyzed in proportion to the results of the crops of the year. Fertile vallies, broad prairies, blooming hillsides, forest clad hill tops and mountains, broad rivers, limpid creeks, leaping brooks, and bubbing springs disseminating moisture and vigor everywhere are the base upon which rests the real greatness of our land. These resources of agriculture united with an inexhaustible auriferous wealth, an energetic and educated people, and a free and enlightened government, have won for the United States of America the proud position which she holds among the nations of the earth, have made her, ere the lapse of the first century of her national being, the mighty republic of forty millions of human beings.

The people of the United States are an agricultural people. At least one-half of the total population and wealth of the country is either directly engaged in agricultural pursuits or dependent upon them. In order to illustrate this, a few figures, compiled from the census of 1870, by way of comparison, will not only be useful but interesting. It may be stated also that the figures are the aggregate on all ages, nativities, colors and sexes, or amounts for the whole United States, and are for the year 1870:

POPULATION.	
In that year the number of persons of ten years of age and upwards was	28,228,945
The number engaged in all occupations	12,505,923
Engaged in agriculture	5,922,471
Engaged in manufactures and mining	2,707,421
Engaged in professional and personal service	2,684,793
Engaged in trade and transportation	1,191,238
VALUES.	
Agriculture.	
Value of farms	$ 9,262,803,861
Value of farming implements and machinery	336,878,429
Value of all farm products, betterments and additions to stock	2,447,538,658
Wages paid during the year inclusive of the value of board	310,286,285
Manufactures.	
Capital invested	$ 2,118,208,769
Wages paid	775,584,343
Value of products	4,232,325,442
Mining.	
Capital invested	$ 222,384,854
Wages paid	74,464,044
Value of products	152,598,994
Fisheries.	
Capital invested	$7,459,575
Wages paid	3,459,331
Value of products	11,096,522
COMPARISON.	
Population engaged in agriculture	5,922,471
Population engaged in all other industries	6,583,452
Total capital invested in agriculture	$12,047,220,948
Total capital invested in all other industries	3,201,560,916

The United States annually produces more food than the population consumes. Some of the nations of the Old World are not so fortunately circumstanced, and are compelled to purchase from those nations which have a surplus. Of this class the United States takes the lead, and consequently finds a ready market for her exports of meats and breadstuffs, and other productions of agriculture. Before our existence as a nation, the Anglo-American colonists, and the Spanish and French possessions, which subsequently became part of our vast domain, were practically exclusively devoted to agriculture. It may, therefore be considered somewhat remarkable that while the earliest efforts of the founders of the Republic were turned with a fostering care towards commerce and manufactures, little or nothing was actually done to promote, encourage and enlarge the interests of agriculture. Washington and some of his immediate successors manifested an interest in this leading industry, and it was then urged that it should be placed under the protection of the government. Congress, however, opposed any such measure, and the husbandman, patient in his toil and backward in pressing his claims to recognition, was allowed to wait till a later day. The universal sentiment even in intelligent minds, was that "agriculture can take care of itself."

The claims of agriculture were first successfully brought to the consideration of Congress by Henry L. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, son of Oliver Ellsworth, third Chief Justice of the United States. In 1836 Mr. Ellsworth was appointed Commissioner of Patents, the first person holding that office under the act of July 4, 1836, which gave the Patent Office an existence as a distinct and important bureau of the government. Shortly after assuming the duties of his office, Mr. Ellsworth turned his attention to the necessities which then appeared, of encouraging improvements in agricultural implements, and the "establishment of a regular system for the selection and distribution of grain and seeds of the choicest varieties for agricultural purposes." Under the administration of the second Adams, instructions from the State Department to consuls of the United States, required those officers to forward rare plants and seeds to the Department for distribution. At the same time a botanical garden was established at Washington as a place for the custody of all plants so received.

It is possible that from this incipient measure, Mr. Ellsworth took the suggestion of an organized movement on behalf of agriculture. During the first two years of his Commissionership, without any legal authority, he received and distributed the seeds and plants which reached him through the Department of State. In his first annual report, dated January 1, 1838, he urged upon Congress the establishment at the National Capital of a depository "of new and valuable varieties of seeds and plants for distribution to every part of the United States," and recommended that the duty be placed under the Patent Office. Congress was indifferent. The Commissioner of Patents, however, continued to distribute seeds, and in return received the most flattering recognition from all who shared in the benefits of his public spirited measures. In a letter dated January 21, 1839, Isaac Fletcher, of Vermont, Chairman of the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives, requested Mr. Ellsworth to furnish him with information respecting the collection and distribution of seeds and plants, and also asking what measures could be devised for the gathering of statistics on agriculture. The reply was gladly made, and after conveying the desired information, Mr. Ellsworth suggested that "arrangements could be made for the exhibition of different kinds of grain, exotic and indigenous, in the new Patent Office." On March 3, 1839, the day before the close of the session, a bill was passed appropriating $1,000 out of the Patent Office fund "for the purpose of collecting and distributing seeds, prosecuting agricultural investigations, and procuring agricultural statistics. This gave rise to the agricultural division of the Patent Office. By degrees this branch of the business of the Patent Office grew in importance until May 15, 1862, when the act establishing the Department of Agriculture passed, independent in all respects, though the chief executive officer, who was to be styled Commissioner of Agriculture, was not to be allowed a place in the Cabinet. Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania, who, since 1861, had been Superintendent of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, was appointed the first Commissioner. The importance of the department, as early as the second year (1863) of its existence, may be judged from the fact that $1,200,000 packages of seeds and 25,750 bulbs, vines, cuttings and plants were distributed to all parts of the country.

The total expenditures of the department for the promotion of agriculture from 1839, when the first appropriation was made up to June 30, 1871, exclusive of the cost of printing the agricultural reports, were $2,019,893. The publications of the department consist of an annual report of about 700 pages octavo, containing much useful agricultural information for general distribution, and monthly reports of about 48 pages octavo, on the condition of the crops. Of the annual report from 225,000 to 275,000 are printed and bound, and of the monthly reports about 28,000 copies, distributed as follows: [illegible] foreign exchanges, &c., 15,000. The department receives a large number of newspapers, including those of the leading cities of the United States, by subscription, and all the agricultural papers and many of the daily and weekly papers of the rural districts, by exchange.

In another letter I will give a detailed description of the building and grounds devoted by the government for the purposes of agriculture. DE B. R. K.

THE MODOC CAMPAIGN.

The Hiding Place of the Savages Definitely Known—The Troops Investigating it.

CAMP SOUTH OF TULE LAKE, LAVA BEDS, May 13.—The Modocs are now entrenched in the crater of a butte, or a mass of lava approximating the same, a little southeast of this camp and distant from fifteen to eighteen miles. Captain Hasbranch is camped within watching distance of the enemy with a force of two hundred and ten men, where he awaits the arrival of Col Mason, who yesterday morning started from Jack's old stronghold with a force of one hundred and seventy men and took a southwesterly course. It is intended the two commands shall amalgamate under Col. Mason and hold the Indians at bay until the mortars are forwarded and a scout is made around the southern boundary of the beds. At last accounts the Indians were fortifying their present position, with the evident intention of giving battle the first opportunity.

11 P. M.—Col. Mason signalled his knowledge of the whereabouts of the Indians this afternoon by way of Jack's old stronghold, and that both himself and Hasbranck were ordered to obtain favorable positions during the night and make an attack on the enemy at three o'clock to-morrow morning. This news is known to a few only in camp, and therefore has not yet created any excitement.

LAVA BEDS, May 14, 7 A. M.—One sentinel reports he heard firing in an easterly direction from the camp at an early hour this morning. It is inferred from this that Mason has begun his work.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—A dispatch from Yreka says: J. W. Doten arrived here to-day from Hot Springs valley via Burgetville, having left the former place on Tuesday last, at which time the Pit River Indians, numbering three hundred warriors, had gathered together in council, having been called by Old Dick, the head chief. Dick is peaceably inclined and very friendly toward the white settlers. They have every confidence in him. He was anxious that the Pit Rivers should move to the east side of Pit river so that they would not be blamed for depredations that might be committed north or west of them. He told the whites he didn't know what the result of the Council would be, but some Indians, headed by old Shave Head, wanted to fight, and talked of putting him out and making some one else chief. Should they do so the settlers might know trouble was intended. Old Shave Head came there some time ago and went off. Think he has been up to the Lava Beds holding a conference with Captain Jack. Mr. Daten says the settlers were not apprehensive of serious trouble, but the collecting together of such a band at this time looks suspicious.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—A dispatch from Yreka, dated Camp Lava Bed, South Tule Lake, May 15th, stated that Mason's and Hasbranck's command, had formed a junction near Jack's last strongholds and would in all probability hem the Modocs in. A second dispatch, May 16th, contradicted the former, and stated the junction had not been made, and furthermore that the Modocs had escaped from the stronghold by three routes and both commands were pursuing. Nothing has been heard from Donald McKay's Warm Spring warriors.

The latest news is that the Modocs are encamped on Snow mountains twenty miles south of Sorass Lake. Hasbranck started in that direction on the 16th. Mason's command remained in the lava bed. McKay thinks Boston Charley was killed in the last fight. It is thought Mason will find the Modocs this time, and Kingsbury's command will be sent to reinforce him.

Medical Director Beatty has furnished the annexed official account of the killed and wounded at the battle at Dog Lake, May 10th: Killed—Jas. D. Potter, Corporal, Company B; Adolphus Fisher, private Company B. Wounded—Louis Dunbar, scalp wound in the head; Peter Griffin, flesh wound in the left hip; Josie Reeves, corporal, fracture of right arm, amputation performed; Patrick McGuire, fracture below the right knee, amputation below right thigh; Saml. McGlew, flesh wound in the right arm cutting an artery; George Brown, flesh wound in the left leg, all of Company B; Michael Mahar, Company G, flesh wound in the right hip. All of the above named belong to the first cavalry. Wassamueke and Lebaster, Warm Springs, were killed, and Yonowton, another scout, had his left arm fractured.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL.

Removed Commissioner Van Buren Vigorously Denies the Charges Against Him and Assails Minister Jay.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish letters from General Van Buren, recently removed as Chief Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, addressed to President Grant and Secretary Fish. He says: "For ten months I have spared no exertion or expense to make our exhibition a success, and am utterly unconscious of doing or authorizing to be done a single wrong or unworthy thing, and that the person who asserts or intimates that I ever received, asked, or have been promised, or expect a single cent, or any consideration or advantage whatever, either directly or indirectly, from any appointment or concession, or by reason of my position, or in any way connected with this Exposition, is a cowardly knave and liar. The accursed malignity, and unhallowed ambition of John Jay, have for months been employed to destroy me and my commission, that he might obtain some notoriety himself." The letters, of which the foregoing is the pith, are accompanied by a sworn statement to the same effect.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Burglar Surprised—Sale of Chartiers Woolen Mills.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 17, 1873.

The residence of John P. Linn, corner of Main and Chestnut streets, was entered by some unknown person last night. Mrs. Linn was wakened by hearing some one in their bed room, and when she raised the alarm the man ran out and jumped to the ground from a second story window.

The Chartiers Woolen Mills, of Canonsburg, were sold to-day at Sheriff's sale. They were bought by James Craighead, at teh low price of $9,550.

PRESBYTERIAL.

Annual Meeting of General Assembly at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day records were presented from the Synods of Baltimore, Cleveland, Erie, Albany, Harrisburg, Illinois, Central Iowa, North Iowa, South Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and New York, and the statistical reports were referred to special committee.

The building of manses was recommended, to secure depositories for preserving the history of the church.

The report of the Committee of Thirteen, appointed by the last General Assembly to consider and report to this Assembly whether it was expedient and appropriate that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should take part in the Centennial Celebration of American Independence at Philadelphia in 1876, was read. It says, in substance, that it is appropriate and expedient that the Presbyterian Church of the United States should participate in the Centennial celebration of American Independence and in the International Exposition of 1876, and preparatory thereto it is recommended that several persons be designated to prepare historical discourses to be delivered at such tim e as may hereafter be appointed. It also suggests the following schedule of periods and subjects for said historical discourses: First, a discourse upon the period from the founding of the church in this country to the commencement of the war of the Revolution; second, from the latter period to the adoption of the Presbyterian form of government, in 1786; third, from the latter period to the present time; fourth, the present condition, prospects, beneficent works, needs and obligations of the church; fifth, education under Presbyterian influences; sixth, historical sketches of the several boards and other agencies established by the General Assembly. The report also recommends that the Assembly request the appropriate committee of the Centennial Commission, who have charge of the buildings, to set apart so much space as may be necessary for an exposition of books published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and other works of American Presbyterian authors, ancient books, etc., pertaining to Presbyterianism; and that the Board of Publication be authorized to prepare and publish an illustrated volume to commemorate the national centennial. Also, that the first Sabbath in July, 1876, be designated as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for the manifest blessings with which he has crowned us as a people; and it is recommended that on that day the pastor of each church under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly deliver a discourse on the history of the church, and that a collection be taken up on that day for the erection of a suitable fire proof building for the Presbyterian Historical Society and for the endowment of said society. The report was made the special order for Monday morning next.

The Committee on Voluntary Societies was not ready to report and was continued till the next Assembly.

The committee to consider the subject of the publication of a periodical for gratuitous distribution reported favorably, and the report was placed on the docket.

Dr. Hendrick Johnson, from the Special Committee of Fifteen appointed at last Assembly to consider the subject of representation in Assemblies, submitted a report, to the effect that while the plan now in use is in some respects unsuitable, a change at present is inexpedient, with the recommendation that the subject be indefinitely postponed. The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

The report of the Committee on Vacant Churches was read and referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

Rev. R. R. Booth, L. Hitchcock and Hon. Horace Maynard were appointed a committee to consider upon and report a place for the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Thursday and Friday of next week were designated for hearing delegates from corresponding bodies.

A resolution was offered by Rev. Mr. Lockwood for the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the term of office of elders, whether they should hold office for life or the rotary system be adopted. Referred to Committee on Bills and Overtures. A resolution by Rev. Mr. Redding, relative to what action should be taken by the Church on the use of intoxicating liquors, was referred to the same committee.

Soon after one o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned and engaged in religious exercises.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly to-day received a report from the committee appointed to prepare the Book of Praise, announcing its completion. The report was referred to a special committee.

The proposition to establish a professorship of missionary instruction was referred to the Committee on Theological Seminaries.

A resolution that when a minister becomes disabled by age or disease he shall be placed by his Presbytery on the retired roll of honor, was referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

The report on the conflicting claims of the church at Jacksonville, Florida, was placed on the docket.

A number of papers from Presbyteries on education, demissions of the ministry, observance of the Sabbath, &c., were read and referred.

Rev. Dr. A. H. Baird, representing the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, now in session at Huntsville, Alabama, was introduced by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Crosby, and made an address. He hoped the day would soon come when there would be but one Presbyterian Church. The Cumberland Church was ready to meet the Northern Church in any negotiations for that end. If this Assembly should deem it proper to appoint a committee to consider any proposition relative to reunion, the Cumberland Church would do the same, and their consultations might result in healing the differences of the churches. The Moderator said it gave him great pleasure to welcome in this Assembly the representative of the Cumberland Church, and had no doubt his suggestions in regard to reunion would meet with prompt, generous response. [illegible] tee, composed of Drs. Nelson, of [illegible] A. Dickey, of St. Louis; J. P. Smith, of Baltimore, and Elders George S. Drake and J. S. Farrar, was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Cumberland Church on the subject of reunion.

The report of the Board of Publication was approved. It shows gratifying evidences of progress and speaks of the erection of a new publication house at a cost of $150,000. The moneys received, including a balance from a prior year of $24,997, have been $3,6946; expenditures, $297,425. Of this amount $71,562 have been disbursed for new building, leaving the regular current business expenditure $225,863. The balance in the treasury at the close of the year was $9,520. Sales of books and periodicals for the year, $157,576. Amount received for missionary fund, $55,892; expended, $55,868. A resolution was adopted that the Board of Publication make a detailed financial statement annually.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday at 9 A. M.

The Southern General Assembly.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 17.—The Presbyterian Assembly of the United States assembled at nine o'clock this morning and was opened by Moderator Smith and prayer by ex-Governor R. M. Patton of Alabama. The Moderator announced the following additions to the Committee on Bills and Overtures, Rev. J. Johnson, W. M. Hannah; Judicial Committee, John Stewart; Theological Seminaries, Rev. R. E. Cooper; Sustenation, W. B. Hamilton, Rev. J. H. Lepps; Foreign Missions, Rev. S. E. Axsen; Publication, Rev. W. A. Moody, A. A. Sproul; Education, Rev. W. Pinkerton, Rev. T. J. Martin; Evangelistic Labor, W. H. Carson; Systematic Benevolence, Rev. J. C. Denwiddie, C. H. Smith, Rev. W. A. Carter; Foreign Correspondence, L. L. Halliday; Sunday Schools, W. J. Locke, J. S. Ramsey.

Dr. Baird, of the Committee on Publication, read the Secretary's annual report. The report is printed and is very voluminous. It refers to the publication of the works of the church, and contains a long dissertation in relation to a benevolent institution for the printing of tracts and books at Richmond, Va., under the management of the Presbyterian Committee of Publication. The report of the Treasurer of the committee was then read.

The Committee on Overtures and Bills reported an overture from Sao Paulo, requesting means to be taken to Christianize the Jews. The report was adopted. The same committee reported a memorial from the Presbytery at Memphis asking a committee of members of the Assembly to address a circular letter to the members of the church to encourage family prayer. The report was adopted.

The Assembly next took up the question of the naming of the next place of meeting. The second ballot resulted in the selection of Columbus, Miss. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly the report of the committee on the subject of periodicals for gratuitous distribution by the Board of Publication, was considered, pending which the hour for the order of the day arrived, viz: the report of the special committee to which had been referred the annual report of the Committee on Benevolence and Finance. Dr. Backus, chairman of the special committee, read the report, the consideration of which occupied the remainder of the morning session, and without coming to a vote the matter went over as unfinished business.

Mr. Bell gave notice of his intention to move a reconsideration of the vote of this morning adopting the recommendations of the Centennial Committee.

Adjourned till evening, when the report on the Board of Education will be considered.

POLITICAL.

Jefferson County, Ohio, Republican Convention—Salary Grab Denounced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, May 17, 1873.

At the Jefferson County Republican Convention held here to-day the delegates were instructed to vote for Gen. E. F. Noyes for Governor, A. T. Brinsmade for Lieutenant Governor, and W. T. Wilson for Comptroller. Resolutions were offered by Gen. A. G. McCook, and adopted, that the action of the majority in the late Congress in passing the "back salary" bill, whereby, on the last day's session, they voted themselves a gratuity of five thousand dollars each for services already performed, was a violation of trust reposed in them by their constituents and disgraceful plundering of the National Treasury, and the member so voting justly forfeited the confidence of the people; that the thanks of the people of Jefferson county are due Jacob A. Ambler, late Representative in Congress, for faithful, honest discharge of official duties, more especially for the manner in which he opposed the salary grab at every stage of its progress.

The Will of Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, May 19.—The will of Oakes Ames was admitted to probate on Saturday. The witnesses are Moses Dillon, N. G. Ordway and Philetus Sawyer. The bequests are as follows: To his wife, Eveline O. Ames, $100,000, all the household furniture, horses and carriages, and use of his dwelling-house during her life; to his daughter, Susan E. French, $2,000 a year during her life; to each grandson now or hereafter to be born, $25,000; to each granddaughter, $20,000; to his son, Frank M. Ames, all his interest in the Kingsley Iron and Machine Company, and in houses, lands and buildings, bought or received from the estate of Lyman Kingsley in Canton; to his sons Oakes A. and Oliver Ames, all his real estate in Easton, Canton, Braintree and West Bridgeport, with all the machinery, tools and fixtures pertaining to or that are in any way connected with the shovel business; an income of $50,000 from seven per cent railroad bonds to be used for support of schools in district No. 7 in North Easton; all the remainder to be divided among his sons Oakes A., Oliver and Frank M. Ames, and Oakes A. and Oliver Ames, his sons, are appointed executors.

Newspaper Reporter Requested to Desist from His Calling in a Church.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Something of a sensation was created in Trinity Episcopal Church, on Wabash avenue, this morning, by the rector, Rev. Edward Sullivan, openly requesting the reporter of the *Times* of this city, who was present, to refrain from reporting his sermon. The reporter replied he had been sent to perform that duty, and must do it, unless he was ordered to withdraw. The rector then asked him to leave, explaining at the same time that the request was made to him simply as a representive of the *Times*, and for no personal reason. The explanation of the course of the rector is found in an article in the *Times* of this morning, one of a series, entitled "Walks among the Churches." which that paper has been publishing for some time, and in which the Rev. Mr. Sullivan is rather severely criticized, as are also several members of his congregation.

Death of Hon. Ezeziel T. Cox.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 18, 1873.

Ezekiel T. Cox, aged eighty years, one of the pioneers of Muskingum county, and father of Hon. S. S. Cox, died at his residence in this city to-day, after a protracted illness. Mr. Cox for many years edited the Zanesville *Gazette*, and several times represented this county in the State Legislature.

COLLIERY CALAMITY.

The Mine Continues a Roaring Furnace—Great Destruction of Property—The Investigation.

HALIFAX, May 15.—A gentleman returned from the burning colliery says relays of men have been at work since yesterday filling up the slopes and air shafts with clay. The fire still burns as fiercely as ever. He went within a few feet of the mouth of the shaft, from which blue sulphurous flames were ascending twenty or thirty feet. The roar from the burning mine was something terrific. Dense volumes of smoke continue to ascend from several air shafts. No adequate idea can be formed of the terrible disaster. The computed loss of property is enormous, but is nothing in comparison with the loss of life. All the wood work in the mine is burned, and experienced miners say it is one mass of burning ruins below. The causes that led to the disaster are not, as stated, owing to the strike of miners, but to powder having been permitted to be used in one of the beds worked by a miner named Robert McLeod, who insisted upon using it unless he received higher rates for cutting without it.

At the inquest yesterday several important facts came out in evidence, which show recklessness or carelessness in the work of supervision in dangerous parts of the mine. James Dunston, who was in the mine when the fire occurred, testified that he found nothing unusual in the mine when he descended. When the word was passed that the mine was on fire, all hands were requested to go and put it out. Those who refused to assist were ordered to leave, as by remaining they would only impede the progress of others. Had the men obeyed the order when it was found possible to stop the fire, there would have been plenty of time to get it out. The same level had been on fire before.

Another witness testified that he was in the ward cutting coal where the fire took place. They always worked their place with sulphur. Fired two shots, and was preparing to fire a third when he discovered the ford on fire. Endeavored to put it out by ordinary means, with wet bags, but after working for over fifteen minutes, and the fire gaining on them, they called for assistance, and two men came. All of them went out to the landing, shutting the door behind them.

Witness then started for the opening and had scarcely reached the mouth of the slope when the mine exploded, throwing him out on the bank. There were some men behind him and one before him.

The Inspector of the mines, Pool, said the witness's testimony relating to the firing of shots, had a most important bearing on the cause of the disaster. It was evident the first and second shots had a decided effect and blew down the coal there. The third shot, however, was only a blown out shot. It opened a crack in the bench, which then became a reservoir of accumulating gas. The latter immediately ignited and set fire to the coal, which burned with great rapidity, engendering intense heat and smoke, and making it impossible for the men to work in putting out the flames. At eight o'clock the inquest adjourned to meet to-day at eleven o'clock. Robert McLeod, who fired the shot which caused the disaster, escaped, but is too ill to attend the inquest.

The miners appear to attribute the direct cause of the calamity to the refusal of the manager to give the extra price to McLeod for getting out coal in his ward, thereby enabling him to dispense with the use of powder. If the use of powder, as stated, was prohibited in that ward, then it was the duty of some one to see that the regulations were strictly enforced.

To give some idea of the extent of the explosion, from several air shafts, it may be stated of an old one, close to the miners' residences, and distant from the mines some six hundred or seven hundred yards, that huge pieces of timber were driven through it up into the air, some falling on the roofs of houses and crushing through them. It was truly heartrending to pass through the square of buildings where the families of the lost miners reside. The window blinds are drawn, and the poor widows of the men whose charred remains are far down in the burning sepulchre, mourn incessantly and piteously the loss of those who have been so suddenly taken from them. As you pass close to the saddened homes of these families, you can hear them sobbing and crying.

Two or three witnesses were examined at the inquest this afternoon, whose evidence went to show that most of the men were in the slope endeavoring to get out when the explosion took place. This fact was further corroborated by a number of powder cans, which the miners carry coming out of the mouth of the slope with the second explosion.

The jury returned the following verdict: We find that the miners came to their death on the 13th inst. by the explosion of gas in the Drummond colliery, caused by the derangement of the ventilation of the mine, arising from fire in Robert McLeod's ward. They say considerable care was exhibited in the management of the mine, but express their regret that powder was permitted to be used in the ward worked by Robert McLeod.

A fund for the relief of the distressed widows and orphans will be raised. Relief meetings will be held this evening in New Galsgow and Westville.

Considerable fire is still issuing from slopes, although workmen are laboring strenuously to smother it. During the forenoon immense columns of black smoke issued from all the shafts at intervals, according as the slopes became choked up. The mine is rapidly filling up with water, which leads to the hope that the conflagration has spent its fury.

CRIMES.

Railroad Iron Thief Caught.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ JUNCTION, OHIO, May 15, 1873.

Detective Bob Love to day arrested W. J. Griffith, charged with running cars on the main track and stealing railroad iron. He was examined before Jas. Howard, Esq., of Cadiz, and bound over to court in the sum of five hundred dollars. Failing to give bail he was committed to jail. This man lives in Bowerston, and has been carrying on the business for over a year past.

A Lecherous Scamp Caught.

CANTON, OHIO, May 15, 1873.

Yesterday about noon a man named John Dick was noticed at the corner of Plum and Tuscarawas streets, engaged in excited conversation with a little girl of about eight years, but whose name we have been unable to learn. His manners and gestures excited the attention of some bystanders, who notified the police. Offiers Thompson, Marshall and Oldfield at once started in pursuit of Dick and the little girl, but failed to see either until near the graveyard, when they met Dick passing through an alley, followed by the little girl, crying piteously, and when Mr. Oldfield inquired as to the cause of her distress, she informed him that Dick had made an attempt to violate her, whereupon the officers proceeded to take Dick into custody. He denied the charge, and was inclined to offer resistance, but was finally brought before the Mayor, and at present is in jail awaiting trial. Considerable excitement prevails in regard to the matter. Threats have been made repeatedly during the day to lynch him.

Wife Murderer Executed in New Jersey—Strange Conduct of Priests.

MORRISTOWN, May 15.—Lusignani was hanged for the murder of his wife, whom he found cohabiting with another Italian. Last night he passed in a somewhat restless manner. In the morning, however, he was in full health, and eat a hearty breakfast and conversed freely with visitors, expressing himself as not afraid to die.

As soon as the body had been cut down the priest of Morristown asked to take possession of it, but was told that the doctors must first certify the cause of death. Father Vassello strenously objected, and told the jail physician that he would prosecute him if he refused the body. This having no effect he declared that the priests would not receive the body if cut or mutilated, and that it could not be buried in the Catholic cemetery. The body now lies in the cell awaiting burial, and if not claimed will be buried by the county authorities.

The body was taken in the afternoon, in a hearse, to Evergreen Cemetery, but was refused admission by the Superintendent, and had to be brought back to this city. It is now on ice, awaiting further orders by the authorities. The priests still refuse to receive it, on account of its not having been delivered to them immediately after hanging and before the *post mortem*, the total of which consisted in a slight opening in the back of the neck. It is understood that the promise was made Lusignani that he should be buried in the Catholic burying ground, and a grave had actually been dug for him. The matter creates much excitement here.

Reported Capture of the Bender Family.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—A report brought to Kansas City, yesterday by a citizen of Cherokee county, that the Bender family, the Kansas assassins, were captured yesterday thirteen miles north of Dallas, Texas.

Boston Stock Forger Committed.

BOSTON, May 15.—Jas. A. Coe, the forger has been, committed in default of $40,000 bail. It is thought his operations will exceed $200,000, though only $27,000 is specifically charged against him.

The Scaffold at Mt. Carroll, Illinois—What Whisky and a Woman Did.

MT. CARROLL, ILLS., May 16.—Joseph O'Neal was hanged a few minutes after 11 o'clock this forenoon in the jail yard, for the murder of Hiram Rexford on the 22d of September last. O'Neal made a written confession of his crime, and says the cause was whisky and a woman. In his confession he declares the innocence of his brother Thomas, who was tried as an accomplice and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The execution was witnessed by about one hundred people, but an immense crowd was in attendance on the outside of the jail yard.

Execution of the Murderer Nixon, at New York.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Michael Nixon, who shot Charles A. Pfiffer in the streets a few months ago, was hanged in the Tombs this morning. Nixon, after taking farewell of his family last evening, ate a hearty supper, and remarked: "This is my last night on earth, and I have done what I never did before—taken two cups of coffee." He then prayed with Father Duranquet. At twelve o'clock he went to sleep, and was awakened at five o'clock, and soon afterwards assisted at mass, offered for his special benefit by Father Duranquet. The only words he spoke after this were, "My Saviour was crucified; this is nothing." At nine Nixon left the cell and walked firmly to the scaffold, Fathers Duranquet and McKenna on either side. He carried a large crucifix, which he repeatedly kissed fervently. Arriving at the scaffold he knelt between the clergymen and repeated the "Lord's Prayer" and "Creed" of the Catholic Church. The rope was then adjusted, and without delay Nixon was launched into eternity. He died apparently easy.

Owing to the disgraceful scenes at the hanging of Foster, Governor Dix suggested that the law could be vindicated in the case of Nixon without gratifying the morbid curiosity of the community. Notwithstanding the suggestions the Tombs prison was crowded with holders of tickets of admission to the execution issued from the Sheriff's office.

The examination made by the doctors showed that his neck had not been broken, and that death had resulted from strangulation. One of the physicians stated that the sufferings of the unfortunate man must have been extreme.

Poisoning Case at Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, OHIO, May 16.—No little excitement prevailed here to-day, caused by the examination of Mrs. Earhart and her son, who were tried in Germantown yesterday, charged with poisoning the Hanna family at that place several weeks ago, by placing arsenic in the coffeepot. Although none of the family died, they made a narrow escape. It is also charged that Mrs. Earhart, who is seventy-one years of age, has poisoned other members of her family, whose bodies are to be exhumed. The accused will be brought to this city for trial next term of Court.

Funeral Obsequies of General Canby.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 19.—A meeting to take preliminary steps toward preparations for the funeral of General Canby was held in the United States Court room this morning, at which Mayor Mitchell presided. A committee of citizens was appointed to act in conjunction with the City Council and military in preparation for the funeral. A memorial address was reported and adopted, paying a very touching tribute to the great qualities, unobtrusiveness, gentleness, and tragic end of the deceased. The time for the funeral cannot be announced until it can be definitely ascertained what time the remains will reach here. General Sherman and other distinguished officers are expected to attend the funeral.

Wife and Husband Buried in the Same Grave at the Same Time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., May 19, 1873.

A sad spectacle was witnessed here to-day. Dr. N. H. Cannady, a prominent physician of this State, and his wife, were both buried in one grave. The wife died of consumption on Saturday morning and the Doctor on Sunday morning of dropsy. The funeral took place at the Methodist church, Elder M. Mohin officiating. The Doctor was a prominent Mason.

THE KANSAS MURDERS.

Narrative of the Horrible Crimes of the Bender Family.

Discovery of the Bodies of Their Victims.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

KANSAS CITY, MO., FRIDAY, May 3, 1873.

The accidental discovery of a vacated house in the vicinity of Cherryvale, Kansas, has led to a search, which has finally resulted in the disclosure of a series of the most horrible crimes on record, it being clearly evidenced that a wholesale system of robbery and murder has been going on within a short distance of that town for some time—a system of bloodshed and plunder almost unequaled except in the extravagant stories of sensational novels.

It is well known in this vicinity that during the past year a number of persons have disappeared in a very remarkable manner, and all traces of many of them have been lost, in the vicinity of Cherryvale. The cause of their disappearance could not be definitely ascertained, and the inquiries of friends were always fruitless. In many cases the search for the missing ones has been most thorough, especially in the case of Dr. York, a well known citizen; and this is supposed now to be the cause of the flight of those suspected of the murders. It was the sudden vacation of property which led to the search that has resulted in this terrible discovery.

For some time past a family, consisting of two men and two women, of the name of Bender, occupied a one-story frame house, or rather cabin fourteen feet by twenty, on the south side of the Osage Mission road, about two miles or less from the town of Cherryvale, in Labette county, a short distance from the south line of the State, and on the direct line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad. The house is on the open prairie, and not at all concealed by timber. The Benders kept this house as a kind of wayside tavern, and closer to the road is a building that was used as a stable. The main building was divided into two rooms, the front and larger room being used for the purpose of serving the meals, and the rear room as a sleeping apartment, in which there were two beds and some few articles of additional furniture. Attached to the house in the rear is a garden, and the land on which the property is located is about two acres in extent. The Benders were not visited by the neighbors to any great extent, as they did not bear a good reputation, especially one of the women, supposed to be Johanna Bender, but better known by the name of Katie Bender, who is described as a red-faced, unprepossessing young woman. She professed to have a power to cure all diseases, although her general reputation was that she had more of the devil in her composition than any saving qualities. It was generally believed that she terrorized over all the other portion of the family, and few ever cared to be associated with her. The following circular shows that she pretended to cure what has heretofore been considered as incurable diseases:

PROF. MISS KATE BENDER CAN HEAL ALL sorts of diseases; can cure blindness, fits, deafness and all such diseases, also deaf and dumbness. Residence fourteen miles east of Independence, on the road from Independence to Osage Mission, one and a half miles southeast of Morehead Station.
KATIE BENDER.
June 18, 1872.

The other woman is described as being about forty-two years old, with iron-gray hair, ragged at the ends, and thin over the temples, hard and sinister-looking steel-gray eyes, tall, angular form, and repulsive features. She also pretended to be a spiritualist, and engaged extensively in the distillation of charms from the boiling of roots and herbs. The people for miles around dreaded her. The two men were brothers and bore the names of William and Thomas Bender. Katie was reputed to be the wife of Thomas, while the other woman was supposed to bear the same relationship to William, the elder brother. Both brothers are said to be bad characters, and the neighbors kept them at a distance.

The first disappearance that attracted public attention here was that of an old man and his granddaughter, who left Cherryvale, about three months ago, in a two-horse wagon, to go to Fort Scott, but who never reached that place. All inquiries failed to elicit a clue to the cause of their disappearance, until, about the beginning of March, Dr. William H. York, brother of Senator York of this State, recognized the team and wagon at Fort Scott. Dr. York ascertained that the wagon, &c., had been purchased at the fort from some person who came from Cherryvale, and he resolved to ferret out the mystery. For this purpose he left the fort on March 9, and went in the direction of Cherryvale; but he, in a like manner, disappeared, and all aftersearch for him by his brother and a host of friends was fruitless, notwithstanding the fact that a large reward was offered for any intelligence of his fate. The search, however, for Dr. York led to the finding of the bodies of the old man and child in the ravine near Drum Creek, with their throats cut from ear to ear. Further search at this time resulted in the discovery of a wagon wedged in between two trees, the horses having been unable to liberate it, and from the half-starved condition of these animals it is supposed they must have been thus held for several days. The marks of bullets and blood upon the wagon indicated that a conflict had taken place; and it was surmised that while the owners of the wagon were being murdered the horses doubtless became alarmed and made their escape, finally getting fastened in the manner described. Who these persons were has not yet been found out.

While making the search for Dr. York, the house of the Benders was visited by several parties; but to all the answer was returned that no one had seen the missing man. The persistence with which these inquiries were made, and the constant advertising through the papers of this State of the strange disappearance of Dr. York, doubtless caused some alarm in the minds of the Bender family, although no one at this time had any definite information which traced the disappearance to their agency. About a week ago, a man riding from the prairie no- [illegible] windows were closed, but not a sign of life was visible. This did not particularly excite his curiosity until he noticed in the lot a calf which had apparently died of starvation. This excited his suspicion, and he galloped over to Cherryville with the news. The town soon became excited, and it was then remembered that William Bender had, about April 24th, sold a watch, some clothing, two mules, and some property. All became impressed with the idea that the Bender family had, from some good cause, taken a hasty leave of their residence. This looked suspicious, and a party went out from Cherryvile to make some inquiries.

On arriving at the place the out-house or stable was first examined, and the next the larger room of the cabin. Everything was exactly as the Benders had left them, and there was nothing to indicate murder or foul play. Even in the rear room there was nothing suspicious at the first glance; but on removing one of the two beds a slight depression in the floor led to the discovery of a trap door upon hinges. Raising this trap, a well, about six feet deep and five feet wide, was uncovered, and upon descending into it the ground was found to be saturated with thick, fetid blood, which stuck to the fingers of those who had been groping about at the bottom of the well. The horror excited by this discovery may well be imagined, and the clue to many of the mysterious disappearances was thought to be near. The soft ground at the bottom of the well was bored with rods, but nothing rewarded the search of the now excited party. There was no doubt that murder had been committed, and that the bleeding bodies had been thrust into this well; but what had afterwards been done with them was as yet a mystery. It was then suggested that the garden should be examined, and all set to work boring the ground with rods. For an hour the search was fruitless; but at the end of that time the point of a rod touched something. Shovels were called for, and the ground opened, when the body of a man, face downwards, was found. There was no coffin, and a torn and discolored shirt was all that covered the body. With care the remains were disinterred, for a portion of the flesh had fallen from the lower limbs; but when the body was laid on its back, to the horror of all present, it was found to be that of Dr. York. Although very much swollen, the face was perfect enough for identification, and a wound at the back of the head plainly indicated the cause of death. The skull had been driven into the brain with a blow from some weapon like a hammer, and in the house were found two shoemaker's hammers. The news of this discovery was speedily conveyed to Senator York, who soon visited the scene with a coffin in which to deposit the remains, which he readily identified as those of his missing brother, an injury to the knee proving the matter beyond a doubt.

This discovery, instead of satisfying the searchers, only whetted their anxiety, and the rod was again put in requisition. In a short time six more graves were discovered, five containing single corpses, and one an old man and a little girl. Some of the bodies were beyond recognition, but others had enough of humanity left to admit of identification. It was evident that all had been the victims of the murderers' violence, and there was no doubt but that the Bender family had committed the butchery, doubtless for the sake of plunder. Darkness fell on the scene, but the search continued; and before midnight three other graves were discovered. At the present writing these last have not been opened, but of the eight bodies which have been disinterred, six have been recognized, as follows: Dr. York, H. Longchos and child, identified by his father-in-law; W. F. McCarthy, a soldier of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers; D. Brown, identified by a silver ring on his finger, and John Geary, of Howard county, recognized by his wife. The throats of all had been cut, except that of the little girl.

The excitement on the discovery of these bodies was so intense that the crowd which had gathered on the premises, seeing among them a man named Brockman, who was supposed to know something about the murders, seized him and strung him up to a beam until life was nearly extinct, when they cut him down and called upon him to confess. Finding him obstinately silent, they again hung him by the neck until nearly dead, when he was once more let down and restored. He now appeared to have lost mental sensation, and did not seem to understand what the furious crowd wanted, as they again shouted to him to confess. A third time he was hoisted up to the beam, and this time it was believed the strangulation had proved fatal; but upon being laid on the ground in the open air he recovered, and was allowed to stagger away.

The search of the grounds will be conducted with great perseverance, until it has been satisfactorily ascertained that nothing further can be found. People are collecting from different parts of the country in order to ascertain if any of their missing friends are among the dead. Three men from Howard county have been missed, and one has been found among the murdered victims. The disappearance of a stonemason named Jones, who left Osage Mission to go to Independence, is now supposed to be accounted for, and the stories of other similar disappearances are being revived for the purpose of tracing clues which may lead to the identification of the bodies. There is but little doubt but that these outlaws have been carrying on their work of robbery and murder for a long time, and heavy rewards are now being offered for the capture of the murderers.

A BIG FIGHT.

Fifteen Millions of Dollars at Stake—The Reading Railroad Company and Private Capitalists the Parties in Contention—Incendiarism—A Battle in Prospect.

[Shamokin (May 16) Correspondence of the Pottsville Standard.]

For some time past there has been a difficulty brewing between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and some capitalists claiming coal lands in this vicinity, which had been purchased by that corporation some time since. What the merits of the case are I do not know, but there is intense excitement here over the endeavors of both parties to hold the possession of the lands. The value of the property in controversy is said to be fifteen millions of dollars, and it seems likely that there will be warm times before the matter is settled. The representatives of the railroad company contend that the lands are the property of that company, while the claimants are equally sure that they belong to them. Lately the railroad company erected houses upon the land and took possession, and now the other claimants have attempted to force the controversy by placing a force upon the land, and burning down the houses erected by the railroad company. The company are having them arrested, and their employers are furnishing them bail, and they are returning to the scene of operations to renew the fight.

It is reported here that Mr. Gowen, the President of the railroad company, was in Pottsville a few days since, in consultation with the officers there, and to-day it is rumored that reinforcements for the men in the employ of the railroad company, now in the mountains, are to come from that quarter and that exciting times and important movements are to be inaugurated. Whether all this is true or not, I do not pretend to say, but there has been much excitement here in relation to the matter, and the railroad company's telegraph lines have been in active operation to-day, continually consulting with President Gowen in Philadelphia. Both parties are now in the mountains, where I go to learn the fullest particulars of the difficulty.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873.

THE Apache Indians present a troublesome case to the Indian Bureau. Last summer they were induced to go upon a reservation, under promise that they should be fed if they behaved themselves. A contract was made to supply them with beef, but Congress failed to appreciate the necessities of the situation in that the appropriation has fallen wofully short. The contractor has furnished $200,000 worth of beef, but there is no money with which to pay him; and if he should stop his supplies the Indians must either starve or steal. They will certainly accept the latter alternative, as they would rather plunder than go hungry. It seems that the Subsistence Department of the army declines to furnish supplies because it is contrary to law to exceed the appropriations, and the only chance of meeting the difficulty is, that the contractor's purse will enable him to hold out until Congress meets. Red tape is all very well in its place, but it should not bind the Departments so tightly, in the matter of Indian supplies, as to endanger the scalps of the frontiersmen.

THE Constitutional Convention found itself without a quorum on Monday, and after druming around the city, the Sergeant-at-Arms could only muster seventy out of the 133 members. The other sixty-three are at home attending to their clients (the most of the members are lawyers); and the few who hang on at Philadelphia are disposing of grave questions of Constitutional law by votes which indicate the bare presence of a quorum. It is a pity that these busy lawyers should have been so anxious to get into a convention whose duties they are unable to bear. A lawyer once applied to Judge GRIER, of the United States District Court, to continue a case for him until next term, on the ground that he had a very important case coming up that morning in another court, and he could not attend to both at once, which the Judge declined to do. "If gentlemen," he said, "had so much business that they could not attend to it, they had better advise their clients to get other attorneys." If these sixty-three gentlemen who are constantly absent from the Convention have so much business on hand that they cannot attend to their proper duties, they had better give up either their business or the Convention. They have no right to hold on to a place they cannot fill.

HERETOFORE, whenever a chivalric Georgia Bourbon was arrested for violation of the Reconstruction and Enforcement acts, or for the perpetration of any outrage, however heinous, on Republicans, white or black, the juries have without exception been organized with the express purpose of acquittal. There is a Congressional law which provides that United States juries shall be selected according to the laws of the State in which the case is tried. There is no law in Georgia preventing colored men from composing juries, but the invariable custom has been to select only whites. The United States authorities have now impaneled a number of reputable and intelligent colored men to serve as jurors in certain cases of alleged flagrant cruelty about to be tried in the Federal Courts of that State—and long and loud is the howl of indignation which goes up from the unreconstructed on account of it—notwithstanding that the colored people constitute nearly one-half of the population of the State. The reason, of course, is, that crimes against liberty and humanity will hereafter be tried by juries organized for justice—and naturally enough, perhaps—the men who have been in the habit of making a pastime of atrocity, don't like it. It deprives them of their amusement, and possibly it makes them feel uncomfortable about the neck.

THE disease is spreading. Schuylkill and Berks counties want to kick out the Democratic leaders and get a new lot; but Lycoming county wants to cast out the rank and file. The late city election in Williamsport has excited the blood of the Lycoming *Standard*, which thus discourses:

> "There is a class of men who fight against the party to which they profess to belong. Such men are hindrances, stumbling blocks in the way of the party to which they belong, and ought to be *read out of it* without hesitation. They should at once be put over into the ranks of the party for whom they are spies, and where they properly belong. They are sneaking traitors of the same sort that military law would hang to the nearest tree.
>
> "There are plenty of just such men in the Democratic ranks in Lycoming county, and particularly in the city of Williamsport. Like the darkey's flea, when one comes to put his finger on them they are not there, and, ten to one, when election day comes round they will be found exerting themselves for the success of [illegible] to such men, pack your traps and be off—we are better without you."

It is mournful to think that while in the East all that is wanted is new leaders, to take the place of the concededly corrupt ones, out in the Northwest it is the Democratic masses who are corrupt. We tender our sympathies to the sufferers in this emergency; but we are confident that no rule of excision that may be adopted in such cases will be efficient short of that adopted by the darkey in a case of suspected hydrophobia. He was advised to cut the dog's tail off, and he did; he cut it off close behind the dog's ears.

NEAR the close of the last century, when Colonel WOODS was running the lines for the old town of Pittsburgh, comprised in the triangle from the Point to Grant street, on the Monongahela, thence across to the Allegheny, and thence back to the Point, he had to run many of his lines through the corn-fields which then covered this delta. In one of these fields he was assailed by the owner as a blasted old fool for laying out a town *there*. It wasn't a fit place for a town, and no town would ever be built there. *That* fellow could not see far into the future, that's plain. This was less than a century ago; and here is a town of over 200,000 inhabitants where his corn-fields stood.

Coming down to half a century ago, in 1824, Washington county had four representatives in the Legislature, whilst Allegheny was joined on to Butler to make an equal number. Thus, fifty years ago this whole county was inferior to Washington in population, the proportion being as three to four. Now it is as six to one. Washington now sends one member to the Legislature, and Allegheny seven, but Washington is proportionally entitled to more than one of the four members which she now elects in conjunction with Beaver and Butler.

Before the century rolls around which will bring us to the centennial of the period when WOODS was in danger of being mobbed out of a corn-batch for daring to lay off town lots in such an unpromising spot, Pittsburgh and Allegheny county will have a population of half a million. Why not? Who shall say nay to the prediction?

SEWARD AND LINCOLN.

There is nothing strange or surprising in the slight controversy that has been started by Mr. ADAMS's eulogy on Mr. SEWARD respecting the relative claims of the latter and of Mr. LINCOLN upon the gratitude of their countrymen. When several men have been associated in the accomplishment of any important enterprise, it is nearly always difficult to determine the exact measure of credit to which each of them respectively is entitled. The intellects, industry and energies of them all having been freely devoted to the work, it is indeed simply impossible in many cases to decide whose contribution had most to do in effecting the grand result. To the closest and most favorably situated observer of the performance the problem is often hopelessly difficult, and to the general public, not intimately acquainted with the actors and able to catch only occasional glimpses behind the scenes, the problem necessarily seems still more complicated. When the performers are statesmen, placed in their positions to administer the affairs of a great nation during a period of wide social perturbation or revolution or civil war, the contemporary historian, however candid and earnest in pursuing and telling the truth, may hardly hope to give general satisfaction, or to avoid at least the appearance of injustice. Indeed, though nearly a century has elapsed since the close of our Revolutionary war, as each volume of BANCROFT's history of its events has appeared, the historian has been keenly assailed with charges of partiality or misrepresentation or suppression of facts in reference to one or another of the prominent actors in the memorable drama. And it is a noteworthy fact that these charges for the most part refer to claims of credit in behalf of persons more or less eminent in their day, whose partisans believe them to have been unduly disparaged or overlooked by the historian that WASHINGTON might be exalted. The truth is that if every claim were conceded which, before and since WASHINGTON's death, has been put forward in favor of the activity civil or military of persons closely associated with him in his public career, the fame of the Father of his Country would rest upon a rather slight foundation of actual services. But by these claims asserted in behalf of others the reputation of WASHINGTON has suffered no injury. It has perhaps been brightened by them, as the effect of discussion has been more amply to illustrate the admirable patience and meekness of wisdom with which the severely tried and much enduring General and Statesman supplemented his own natural or incidental deficiencies by enlisting, directing and utilizing the talents and qualifications of others. Almost from the first the people understood WASHINGTON, their admiration of him was called forth by no sham or unreality of any kind, and hence his place in the popular heart cannot be assailed.

Much of this is also true of Mr. LINCOLN. The people never admired or loved him on the ground of imaginary qualities, or performances; his character as popularly apprehended seemed deeply solid, and real, a rock upon which reliance could be safely placed, and, possibly "fortunate in the opportunity of his death," he was taken away without having done or failed to do anything to forfeit his reputation. By cruelly kind or injudicious friends, all the secrets of his life have been laid bare to the world, and it is remarkable evidence of the genuineness and essential worth of the man that in despite of these unwarrantable revelations, the respect with which his personal character and memory are cherished by the people, has suffered no abatement. It is idle to fear that such a fame can be lessened or tarnished by the discourse of any single man, however respectable or eminent.

Mr. ADAMS, the intimate personal friend of Mr. SEWARD, with whose political opinions he fully sympathized, and closely watching his career, was, no doubt, naturally led to form his exaggerated estimate of the general influence of his presence in the Cabinet. As American Minister in London Mr. ADAMS was in constant correspondence with Mr. SEWARD, who to him represented the Administration, and having constant reason to admire the extraordinary ability and tact with which the Secretary conducted the foreign relations of the government, he may have been thus prepared to assume the universal range of a force so imposing in one direction. Mr. SEWARD was certainly a great diplomatist, mind, character and constitution combining to make him one, and his services as the Chief of the State Department can scarcely be overestimated. In truth, it was as a diplomatist and only as a diplomatist that he was retained in the Cabinet. That he did not comprehend the nature and spirit of the rebellion was sufficiently apparent on several occasions, and especially in his well known prediction that it would run its course in ninety days. That he could not, as the head of the government, have suppressed the rebellion is equally certain. Indeed, there can be no reasonable doubt that in whatever position, if he could have had his own way, he would have sacrificed the Union for the sake of peace; a policy in which he would probably have been encouraged and sustained by several of the statesmen, Mr. CHASE for one, who, under the firmer and wiser leadership of LINCOLN, rendered good service in the great struggle. In fidelity to the Union and in the resolution to maintain it at whatever sacrifice, Mr. LINCOLN seems to have never for a moment wavered, and thus undoubtedly he represented the deeper and sterner heart of the nation with a single-minded confidence which qualified him to be the great national leader he became. All this is well understood and remembered by the people, and constitutes a title to their gratitude and respect which cannot be shaken or impaired by the contemptuous judgment of any individual, no matter how distinguished.

Though the testimony was hardly needed, it is yet gratifying to learn that the popular view of Mr. LINCOLN's leadership in the war is completely sustained by the witness of the gentlemen who had the most intimate relations with both him and Mr. SEWARD during the period of trial. Only a few days before his death Chief Justice CHASE wrote to Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, "There is no occasion, I think, to apprehend any damage to Mr. LINCOLN's memory from the exaggeration of Mr. SEWARD's merits,"—and the surviving colleagues of the two celebrated statesmen unite in testifying that LINCOLN's and not SEWARD's was the controlling mind in the Cabinet. This judgment, entirely concurring with the prevalent popular impression, is conclusive, and leaves no room for doubt that no small measure of the lustre of Mr. SEWARD's fame is derived from the success of the administration of which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the master-spirit.

A VERY ABLE and instructive paper on the Ninth Census was the other day read before the National Social Science Convention by General WALKER, the zealous and enlightened Superintendent. Some of the facts presented are of great general interest. The population of the country in 1870 fell some four millions below the estimates of WASSON, DEBOW and others. The loss by war is computed to have been about 850,000; the check to the colored population about 500,000, and the loss by the action of causes affecting habits of life among the people, and not incident to the war, 1,200,000. The principal of these causes are the restriction of the marrying class in numbers, the procrastination of marriage, and the In 1900 the population of the whole country will be between sixty-nine and eighty-four millions, with the chances in favor of from seventy-three to seventy-six millions. There are ten States, including New England and Michigan, in which the birth-rate is small, (averaging one person under a year old to each forty-two persons of all ages); fourteen States where there is one such child in thirty-three inhabitants, and thirteen States in which there is one to every 31 inhabitants. The Southern and Western States are most prolific. But this diminished birth rate is moving westward; in spite of it, however, the increase in each decade up to 1900 is estimated at 23 per cent. But the colored population will not increase at this rate, and perhaps their increase will not exceed ten per cent. From 1860-70 the colored people increased less than 10 per cent., and the increase has been less in those parts of the South where the staple crops of cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar are raised in the largest quantities. This is because they are leaving the plantations and congregating in cities. The Germans are increasing faster than the Irish by birth; the probability being that the proportion of foreign born to the whole population will decrease with each succeeding decade, while those of foreign parentage will increase. There has been a very great increase of traders and persons engaged in transportation, as compared with farmers and domestic servants. The increase in manufacturers in 10 years was 28 per cent., while manufactures themselves had increased 52 per cent.—showing that 24 per cent. of the gain was due to improved power and machinery.

Postal Facilities in Montana.

An amusing experience which recently befel a special agent of the Postoffice Department, illustrates the ideas which postmasters in the far West entertain regarding the dignity and importance of their position. The agent, commonly called "Mac," while officially visiting various offices in Montana Territory, for the purpose of correcting any irregularities of postmasters, stopped at Iron Rod. Going into the postoffice he found the room divided into three sections, first a saloon, next the postoffice, and last a faro bank. The mail-bag was brought in, a rough-looking customer opened it, and emptied the contents on the floor. The entire crowd at once got down on their hands and knees and commenced overhauling the letters, among which several were registered, and selected such as they wanted. After they were through, the remaining letters were shovelled into a candle box and placed on the bar. The special agent, thinking the office needed a little regulating, asked the bar-tender who had received and distributed the mail, if he was the postmaster. He answered "No." "Are you the assistant postmaster?" "No." "Where is the postmaster?" "Out mining." "Where is the assistant Postmaster?" "Gone to Hell's Canyon; and by thunder Bill Jones has got to run this office next week; it's his turn." The government official then stated who he was, and demanded the keys of the office. The bartender coolly took the candle box from the bar, placed it on the floor and gave it a kick, sending it out of the door, saying: "There's your postoffice, and now git." The agent says: "Knowing the customs of the country, I lost no time in following this advice, and got." That office was discontinued.

The Liquor Trade.

The organ of the liquor interest in New York has taken pains to collect and group all the facts connected with the trade in this country. The amount of tax on spirits collected by the United States in 1872 was $49,475,516 36. This represents about 100,000,000 gallons, worth at wholesale $85,000,000, but which brought, at retail, about $317,000,000. This aggregates a money interest of over $400,000,000. The beer trade pays a tax to the government of $8,573,498 46. This represents a retail value of over $212,000,000, which, added to the value of the article to the manufacturers, represents a money interest of about $300,000,000. The wine trade represents an interest of $75,000,000. The import trade of liquors, beer and wine, represents a retail value of liquors of $27,000,000; of beer, $2,800,000; of wines, $135,000,000; or a total of nearly $165,000,000. Added to all this the capital invested in buildings and machinery, etc., together with the expenses connected directly and indirectly with the trade, the footing is at least $1,500,000,000.

A Traveling Sidewalk.

[From the New York Tribune, May 20.]

One of the most unique of all the rapid transit schemes yet invented has passed the Senate and has gone to a third reading in the Assembly. It is known as "Spier's Traveling Sidewalk." The plan is to build an endless movable platform on an elevated tramway, the motive power being from large stationary steam engines underground. The "sidewalk" is to be perpetually moving up one side of a street or avenue and down the other at the rate of nineteen miles an hour. Passengers are to be taken on or off the platform by means of transfer cars, without stopping the movement of the train, if we may so call it. The bill provides for the construction of a short section to this city, and leaves any future extension to the approval of the Common Council.

IN 1864, Charles Fox, a wealthy and eccentric shoe dealer, who lived on Third avenue, New York, made a will in which he bequeathed all of his property, real and personal, valued at about $500,000, to the government of the United States to pay part of the national debt. The will was contested about two years ago in the Surrogate's Court by the nephews and nieces of the testator, who are very poor, and live in tenement houses in Brooklyn, on the ground that he was not of sound mind and memory, and that the government could not accept a bequest of real estate. Surrogate Hutchings decided that the testator was of sound mind and memory, but that the government could not accept a bequest of real estate. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the Surrogate's decision was there affirmed.

STATE NEWS.

Those who had prepared obituaries of Donaldson, the Reading aeronaut, on the strength of his expressed intention of making an ascension in a paper balloon, can lay them away in a pigeon hole, as they will most likely be serviceable, some day. The "Professor" went up in a balloon made of frail paper, on Saturday evening, at a quarter after seven, starting from Reading and landing in a field ten miles south of that city, at twenty-five minutes before eight, having been out twenty minutes *en route*. He witnessed two sunsets, the first before leaving terra firma, and the second while sailing through space. The latter he describes as beautiful beyond description. This is the first ascension in a paper balloon on record, and the Professor says he has no desire to make another. The "air ship" weighed forty-eight pounds, and contained 14,000 cubic feet of gas.

The new Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran church at Lancaster was dedicated on Sunday.

The Williamsport militia companies which assisted in suppressing the trade riot at that place, last year, are to be paid by the State Treasurer to-day.

In Montgomery county the squirrels and owls were nearly all frozen by the severe weather of the past winter.

The Disciples' church in Johnstown is to be remodeled.

The Rev. J. O'Neal, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Oil City, has been dangerously ill for several days past.

Jack O'Donnell, of Mahoning City, Schuylkill county, who stands six feet four inches in his stockings, says he intends to challenge Ned O'Baldwin to fight him, and says he can "wallop" the Irish giant.

The Johnstown *Tribune* states that the united ages of the six pall-bearers in attendance at the funeral of Mr. Sanderson, in that place, on last Saturday, amounted to four hundred and sixteen years.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: Some of our county farmers are discovering evidences of the effects of the long and severe winter just passed in places where they did not expect them. Frozen squirrels are found in many localities, and nearly all the small owls have disappeared. One was found in a hollow tree, one in a fodder rick, and two more near a barn, all dead, and they presented little but skin and bone. Those lesser owls are better clothed than most winter birds, and why they should perish with hunger is only to be accounted for in the fact that the mice and small birds, which usually are their prey had previously perished.

A seventeen-year-old canary has just died in York.

Northumberland has an apple tree ten feet in circumference and fifty feet in height, which has been bearing fruit beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The apples average twenty ounces each.

About three years ago David McGlinchey, of Palo Alto, Schuylkill county, was hurt while a brakeman. On Friday last, the limb paining him, he consulted a doctor. On his way home he was seized with a hemmorrhage and died within thirty yards of his residence. Early on Saturday morning his wife, who supposed that her husband had concluded to defer his return, was horrified at seeing him dead from a window.

On Saturday Frederick Hoffner, a Reading dealer in rags, drew a razor across his throat, and inflicted two gashes of an inch and two inches in length respectively, one of the cuts touching the wind-pipe. Hoffner had been laboring under the hullucination that certain persons wanted to kill him, and to thwart them he concluded to butcher himself.

The students of the Lewisburg University have organized a yacht club. They have received a fine vessel and contemplate purchasing another.

Bucks county has a spring which discharges 3,000 gallons of clear and cold water per minute.

In Rutland township, Tioga county, several new veins of iron ore have been discovered.

Mauch Chunk is to have a $6,000 soldiers' monument.

The Williamsport riots cost the State about $14,000.

A social gathering of the deaf mutes took place in Allentown last Thursday night. It must have been an interesting affair.

Hon. John B. Storm, Democratic member of Congress from Monroe and Carbon District, is putting his $5,000 back pay to repairing his mansion.

Colonel Alfred Day, naval agent of the port of Philadelphia under President Pierce's administration, a soldier of the Mexican war, and who commanded a regiment of "emergency men" at the time of the invasion of the State by General Lee, died in Philadelphia on the 18th inst.

York is excited over the finding of the dead body of an infant, wrapped in a cloth, in a corner of one of the burying grounds.

The Altoona *Tribune* says: The announcement of the death of the man John Sanders, stabbed at Portage Station Saturday night, was premature. He is yet alive, though in a precarious condition. Hopes are entertained for his recovery, though they are based on a slim foundation. The fight, as previously stated, originated in a drunken brawl in a bar-room of a man named Parish. One Patrick Carr, with some boon companions, got boisterous, and Mr. Parish attempted to eject the party from his premises. They made resistance, and Carr, it is alleged, struck at Parish. Sanders the victim, rushed into the row to preserve the peace, when Carr turned upon him and inflicted with a knife the wound which may yet prove fatal. The part borne in the affray by Cavanaugh appears to have been that of an accessory to the crime. Both men are in the Ebensburg jail.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's rail mill at Scranton is now turning out 1,000 tons a week of finished rails. The puddle mills of this company made during the month of January 4,451 tons of puddle bar, being, it is claimed, the largest amount ever turned out in a like period by the puddle mills of any one company in America.

A son of Mr. Stephen Wells, of Carbondale, aged nineteen months, got hold of a bottle of "rat exterminator," during house cleaning time, a few days ago, and took a dose of it, which caused his death within a few hours thereafter.

The Titusville *Herald* of the 20th says: James Quinn is a teamster, living on Bank street, on the south side of the creek. Last evening he came from his work with his clothes saturated with oil, and proceeded to clean them with benzine. Having a pipe in his mouth, he undertook to strike a match on his pants, and set his clothes on fire, and burned his arms and hands and lower limbs in a terrible [illegible] which, though extensive, are not thought to be fatal.

And now Meadville begins to talk about waterworks.

The body of a man was discovered on Sunday floating in the lake off Point Albino, by the propeller Jay Gould. In the pockets were a number of bills showing that he had been doing business at Erie, and also fifteen dollars in money. It has been identified as the body of James Cully, one of the three men lost just outside the harbor of Erie last fall by the upsetting of a small boat.

Money is scarce in the oil regions, therefore picking pockets, as a genteel mode of obtaining a livelihood, is played out; and the thieves in Titusville have turned their attention to stealing houses.

The Bethlehem *Press* says: An excitement was caused last week near New Salem, by the discovery of a metal resembling lead. Preparations are being made to search and test the metal, and if it should prove to be the genuine article great quantities might exist among the hilly country around Salem. Matthias Houpt, of Redbank township, Armstrong county, has discovered a mineral on his farm, answering in every respect and resemblance to red chalk, or keel, as it is commonly called.

The young men of Kittanning have formed a boat club, and purchased a forty-feet shell in which to practice.

The Armstrong Sabbath School Convention will meet at Brady's Bend on Tuesday next.

A German workman in the iron mines, in Longswamp township, Berks county, was caught in an ore-washer on the 16th, and crushed to death.

General Harry White, of Indiana, has notified the Constitutional Convention that, being a Senator, as well as a delegate to the Convention, he does not intend to draw any pay for services in the latter position.

The Mifflintown *Register* states that there is more drunkenness on the streets of that town than there was before the liquor bars were closed.

The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this State met in Wilkesbarre on Monday, there being a large attendance. A large number of Past Chief Patriarchs were admitted. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following: M. W. Grank Patriarch, James McGahey, of No. 24; M. E. Grand High Priest, John Curtis, of No. 17; M. W Grand Senior Warden, Sullivan S. Child, of No. 10; R. W. Grand Junior Warden, George Bertram, of No. 36; R. W. Grand Scribe, James B. Nicholson, of No. 51; R. W. Grand Treasurer, John S. Heiss, of No. 26; R. W. G. R. to G. L. U. S., John W. Stokes, of No. 17.

A girl named Clara Worth, eighteen years of age, was probably fatally burned in Harrisburg on Monday evening, while visiting at the house of Mrs. Horner. Miss W. was sitting on a sofa, when a young man threw a lighted match in a spittoon near her. From this her clothes took fire, burning her fearfully.

A lady named Mrs. Havens, residing in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, was found dead in her bed on Friday morning last. It is supposed she died of heart disease.

Two boys, Samuel Long, aged fourteen, and William Connell, aged thirteen years, were victims of accidents by being run over by the cars, in Scranton, on Monday.

Willie Pike, aged ten years, died at Factoryville, Wyoming county, on the 17th, of lockjaw, superinduced by an explosion of powder in one of his boyish experiments.

They drug men for purposes of robbery in Altoona. The last victim reluctantly yielded up "three dollars and some cents," according to his own statement, and then assuaged his grief by crawling into a cesspool, whence he was rescued and taken to the almshouse.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: An adopted son of James Menoher, Esq., of Fairfield township, a lad of about fifteen summers, killed in two days, recently, eleven foxes, and he didn't half try.

Mr. Schultz, of Penn station, Westmoreland county, is the owner of a cow which gave birth to a singular monstrosity, the other day. The head of the animal strongly resembled a bull dog, the body was that of a calf, though shorter, and the legs were very short and thick. This deformed *genus* bovine lived but a short time, and before and after its death was visited by crowds of persons.

The Greensburg *Argus* has the following: The many friends of Dr. John L. Fishell, one of the most prominent dentists in the county, will learn with deep regret the fact of his death, which occurred at Delmont on Sunday last. Dr. Fishell had gone thither on a professional visit, as was his custom, remaining for several days, but had his principal office in Greensburg. On the Sunday previous he attended church, but was compelled to leave before the services were concluded, on account of a bunion which caused him considerable pain. Returning to Steck's hotel, he pared the troublesome and painful protuberance, which soon became dreadfully inflamed. He, however, not anticipating anything serious, continued to go around with the aid of a crutch, until the pain became so violent that he was seized with lockjaw, and died the following afternoon.

Two thousand dollars have been subscribed in Wyoming county to defray the expenses consequent on the enforcement of the Local Option law.

The Tunkhannock *Republican* says: "The quiet of our town during the past week, notwithstanding the presence of two circus and menagerie companies, was remarked by all. Heretofore ruffianism, fighting and drunkenness was the rule, with an occasional murder. There wasn't a drunken man to be seen on the streets. This much has been accomplished by Local Option."

The Washington *Reporter* says: Edward Gregg, Esq., of West Pike Run, is now seventy-four years of age, and has voted in that township, with a single exception, at every general election since 1821, now over fifty years. He is still a hale hearty man, and we hope he may have many years of life yet before him.

Miss Sadie Craft, a young lady of sixteen, carries the mail from the station on the Hempfield Railroad to Taylorstown postoffice, Washington county, requiring a walk of four miles in the two daily trips. For this service she is paid seventy-two dollars per year.

IN an account recently settled in the Probate Court of Bangor, the following were the items for funeral charges: For a grave, $3,000; permit to bury, $400; boards, $300; twelve pounds cement, $1,800; 120 bricks, $1,500; funeral service in Masonic Lodge, $3,000; sundry small expenses, $140; total, $10,200. As the amount of the bill was paid in Haytien currency of that nation, it was in Bangor reduced to Federal currency, and amounted to $63.

A MODERN ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Extraordinary Adventures of a Boat's Crew in the South Shetland Islands—Five Sailors Abandoned to Their Fate on a Desert Island—Rescue of the Sole Survivor—Solitary Life in the Antarctic Seas.

[From the New York Herald, May 11.]

By the arrival of the schooner Nile, at New London, from her cruise to the South Shetland Islands, situated in the Antarctic regions, where she has been engaged in the capture of seals for the English market, we are placed in possession of the following facts, relating how five of the crew of the vessel Franklin passed the winter on one of the ice bound isles, and how only one of them survives to tell the story of their terrible sufferings. The name of the survivor is James A. King, a boat steerer, aged thirty-four years, a native of this city, where his wife, sister and a brother employed in the fire department are now living. He himself is expected here within a few weeks, having remained behind at Pernambuco (where the Nile, the vessel which rescued him, put in for fresh provisions on her voyage home) to recover his health in the genial atmosphere of a southern climate.

In the year 1871 the schooner Franklin, Captain Holmes, left New London as one of the pioneer vessels from that port to engage in the seal fishery at the South Shetland Islands, which are situated at about ten days' sail to the southward of Cape Horn, in latitude 64. After an uneventful voyage of four months the vessel arrived at its destination.

The following day the Captain ordered a boat's crew of five men, under the orders of James A. King, boat steerer, to proceed to the shore and commence killing seal at Window Island, off which place the vessel was anchored. In the boat were placed provisions for seven days and a big club for each of the men, with which to kill the seals by hitting them on the head. Captain Holmes' instructions were—"kill all you can, and we will be back for you within a week."

The Franklin then sailed away, and the men commenced slaughtering all the seals they could find, and so successful were they that at the expiration of the fifth day they had killed and skinned 4,000 seals, comprising whips (the males), klapmatches, (the females) and pups. When these skins were piled on the rocks ready for shipment the seal crop was found to be exhausted, and the men, after holding a consultation, resolved, with their remaining provisions, to set out for St. George's Island, which is situated in the immediate vicinity of Window Island, where they would carry on the war against the seals. King wrote, before leaving, with a piece of chalk on a small piece of board, "We have left for St. George's Island. Call for us there." The rich booty of seal skins was left on the beach, and the party departed for the island, where its members safely arrived and commenced operations.

Meanwhile the Franklin returned from a cruise to Livingstone Island (where it had made a large haul of seals) to Window Island, expecting to find her five men there, take them on board and sail for home. A boat was accordingly sent ashore to bring them on board, but of course, they were invisible; but after traveling a considerable distance along the shore the pile of seal skins was discovered by the crew, and also the notice written by King, to the effect that the party had left the island. By this time the weather was becoming boisterous and cold, and it was found impossible to take all the seal skins on board ship. They were, consequently, abandoned, and the Franklin proceeded to St. George's Island in quest of the missing men, who, the Captain judged, if not relieved, would soon perish. For several days the vessel cruised in the vicinity of the island, the Captain constantly studying it with his glass, but in vain, to see if he could perceive any sign of human life. This group of islands is totally uninhabited, and it is only from the middle of January until the middle of March that the so-called summer reigns.

Nothing could be seen of the boat or of the men, but in spite of this guns were fired constantly, fog horns were blown, and at night rockets were sent up; but no response of any kind came from the shore, and the Captain of the Franklin, seeing the futility of his efforts, was forced to abandon the men to their fate, and sailed for home. No boat was sent ashore on account of the breakers and the ice which had already formed. After a rough passage the Franklin arrived at New London, and the loss of her five men was duly chronicled in the *Herald*.

In August last year a New London sealing fleet left for the South Shetland Islands, and it was mutually agreed that the captains of the vessels should do all in their power to discover what had become of the five lost men. When the bark Nile, commanded by Captain Williams, came to an anchorage off Potter's Cove, St. George's Island, the Captain and a number of his men went ashore to see what had happened to the men. The Captain expected, owing to the frightful cold of this region of perpetual snow and ice, that none of them would be alive.

Walking along the beach for some distance the exploring party were astonished to find a small wooden hut, from which projected a stove-pipe, situated at about two ship's length from the shore. The door was pushed open, and, in one corner of the hut, a man with a long red beard and matted hair was found fast asleep. His clothing consisted of seal skins. On his feet, for a substitute for shoes, were "penguin sandals," made by removing the body of the animal and using the skin and feathers of the beast.

James Kandall, a boat steerer of the Nile, who was in this city yesterday, at the Whalemen's Headquarters, a shipping office situated on South street, made the following statement to a *Herald* reporter and Captain Morris, the proprietor of the place:

I was among the first who discovered King's hut. It was made of boards, feathered and grooved, placed there by the vessel Francis Allen, in case it might be needed to erect the hut for the sailors who might be detained ashore during the sealing season. The boards and a stove were found by the five men, and they succeeded, after considerable difficulty, in getting all in place. Well, we woke up King, who was so glad to see us that he could hardly speak. He had been without a fire several days, and was in a somewhat benumbed condition. This is what King told us:

"We managed to live upon pelican flesh and some biscuits which had been left behind by a boat's crew. We made clothes as well as we could out of seal skins. The cold was intense in spite of the stove, in which we burned seal blubber. We managed to lose account of time during the year which we have passed here, and knew that summer had come again by its being warm. Our bailing cup from our boat was very useful.

"About a fortnight ago, as nearly as I can make out," said King, "three of my mates took the boat and said they were going back to Window Island. One of our original number of five I had forgotten to say, a Portuguese from the Cape De Verde Islands, had died from weakness and frostbites several months back and we buried him in the snow near the sea. The three survivors included Townsend, the third mate, who was a native of Shinnecock, Long Island, and was at the head of the movement in breaking up our hut establishment. I remonstrated with him and told him it would be foolishness to leave after undergoing such privations together, and that we had better fight it out to the end. I also stated that if they left me I should be without any fire, as the mate had the only flint and steel among the party, and we had no matches. However, they left, and I helped them to launch their boat. I don't [illegible] the present commander of the Franklin, which went out again last year from New London, reported subsequently that a sailor's coat and portion of the boat in which the three men embarked was found on the beach near Cape Sheriff, about thirty miles distant from the hut in which the men had passed their dreary year, and it is therefore to be concluded that the men were drowned in the breakers and never reached Elbow Island.

It is reported that the seals are now almost entirely killed off these South Shetland Islands, and that several years must elapse before any further expeditions will be sent out from the United States.

CHESTER COUNTY CORUNDUM.

The Late Valuable Discovery Along the Line of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad—A Description of the Work—The Only Corundum Mine Known to Exist in the World.

[From the Reading Eagle.]

Some time ago the *Eagle* announced the fact that a valuable mine of corundum had been discovered about a mile and a half from Glen Hall station, along the line of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Corundum is a substance to some extent resembling emery, but much harder than that substance, and once used almost exclusively for grinding glass. In 1836 it was discovered in Chester county, and a firm of English plate manufacturers sent a scientific man to investigate the discovery. At the suggestion of this gentleman, Mr. L. White Williams, a mineralogist, of West Chester, bought a property in Newlin township, containing a deposit which he worked until about fifty tons had been shipped to England, when the supply was apparently exhausted. The land passed through several hands subsequently until it was purchased by Samuel Pusey, Spencer Chandler and George Ball. A correspondent writes:

On Tuesday last we visited the workings at the new discovery, which we found on a bleak and barren-looking hill, where the land seems too poor to raise even an excitement. Near Oak Hill school house, in Newlin township, about a mile and a half from Glen Hall station, on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. Here we found George Ball, Esq., who with the utmost urbanity gave us all the information in his power in regard to corundum and the process of mining it.

The attention of these gentlemen was first called to the value of the mineral by Morton Poole, Esq., a prominent machinist of Wilmington, who saw it used on polishing wheels at a machine shop in Providence, Rhode Island, and found that it was purchased from a Mr. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, who claimed that it came from somewhere in Delaware county, for be it known that at this time the utmost secrecy was observed in regard to the places where it was to be found. Diligent inquiry disclosed the present locality, which was purchased, and prospecting resumed on a large scale and kept up for some time, but without paying results.

The land was then leased to a New York company, who did a great amount of digging, but failing to satisfy the expectations of the stockholders, was given up. The owners, then, during the summer of 1872, called in the services of John H. Smedley, of Delaware county, a mineralogist of experience, who came to the conclusion that the scattered boulders found upon the surface indicated a vein of the mineral in the immediate neighborhood, and proceeding patiently upon this theory, his perseverance was rewarded in September last by the finding of the large vein at present worked.

The first indication of the vein was found about one foot beneath the surface in the form of nodules, which continued to grow larger as they descended, until at ten feet down the vein presents a surface of about five feet in width, while of its length and depth it is impossible to say anything definite. The vein has been cleared ten feet or more in length to a depth of about thirty feet, and shows increasing dimentions all the way, with no indications of running out vertically. Its direction is nearly east and west, and it descends with a slight inclination to the south.

It comes out in bouldres weighing from a few pounds to a few tons, and is broken gradually with sledges, then ground between the rollers of a powerful crushing mill until reduced fine enough to be applied to the same uses as emery, which it entirely surpasses, and is destined to entirely supersede among manufacturers of plate glass, machinists, dentists, and in all other manufactories which require a rapid and lasting cutting material of this kind.

That it is a mine of untold wealth to the owners may be seen when it is stated that it finds a ready market at $300 per ton in the rock, delivered at the railroad station, or $500 per ton when crushed. The present owners are rapidly perfecting machinery for crushing it at the works, and as soon as this can be done their final success is assured, as there is no limit to the demand, and apparently none to the supply. Large quantities are being shipped to France, England and other countries, besides what finds a market at home.

This is the only mine of corundum known to exist in the world, and Chester county has the honor of being the only locality where it is found in paying quantities.

Wedded Yet No Wife.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

The above is the title of a story in one of the flash newspapers of the day, and although we have not read it, yet we have a home story that the heading will suit, and it can be related in one chapter. A lady emigrated with her husband from England a few years ago. The gentleman with whom she had entered into a matrimonial alliance was not her original choice, as she had loved a young man previous to her marriage who failed to reciprocate the tender passion. Coming to this country, the wedded pair settled in Washington county, and by dint of patient industry amassed a handsome competence. Some months ago the husband died, and after a proper season spent in grief at his loss, the now comparatively wealthy widow concluded to acquaint her first and only love with her present condition. Whether it was in the fact that she had now in her possession a considerable sum of money, or a lingering feeling of regret that he had not reciprocated the affection which she had once plainly intimated she felt for him, the gentleman whom she had once admired, and still loved devotedly, answered her letter, and expressed a willingness to enter into matrimonial negotiations. She bought a ticket guaranteeing him a passage from Liverpool to this city, as she had a short time subsequent to the death of her husband moved from Washington county to this place, bringing with her a sister some four years her junior. The English lover arrived at the depot here several weeks ago, and it happened that the widow was at that time on a visit to Washington county, for the purpose of setting up the estate of her deceased husband. The sister accordingly met the stranger, and being mutually pleased with each other, they took a hasty jaunt to Pittsburgh, and returned man and wife. Some three days afterwards the widow made her appearance here but only to find the object of her affections bound by the most solemn vows to her sister. She didn't go into hysterics, or anything of that kind, but by a systematic course of procedure succeeded in enticing the susceptible Englishman from the embrace of his lawful wife. The wife suspected that something was up, and after watching for some time, she at length discovered the infidelity of her husband. A scene ensued, and on Saturday evening she called on a justice for advice in the matter, alleging her intention of prosecuting the guilty pair to the full extent of the law.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

The Production of Rails in the United States

[From the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

The total number of net tons of rails made in the United States in 1872, as reported to the office of the American Iron and Steel Association by the makers, is 941,992, or 841,064 gross tons. This aggregate was produced in the following States, the production of each of which in 1872 is given in comparison with the production in 1871:

	1872.	1871.
Pennsylvania	419,529	335,604
Ohio	121,923	75,782
Illinois	106,916	91,178
New York	82,457	87,022
Wisconsin	37,284	28,774
Massachusetts	29,242	28,864
Maryland	26,472	44,941
Indiana	23,893	12,778
West Virginia	20,100	5,000
Missouri	15,500	8,200
Tennessee	14,620	9,667
Maine	14,058	13,383
Michigan	9,883	14,000
New Jersey	9,185	6,700
Georgia	6,930	7,840
Kentucky	4,000	6,000
Total	941,992	775,733

This aggregate of production includes only such rails as were made for the use of freight and passenger railways, and excludes 15,000 tons of street rails and all mining rails made during the year. More mining rails are made by bar mills than by rail mills, and they are generally classified as bar iron; hence the impossibility of ascertaining exactly the production of this class of rails in any year. Were the fact otherwise, however, we but follow the precedent of this office in excluding from our statistics of rails any estimate of the production of mining rails, as well as the ascertained production of street rails.

By this table it will be observed that in 1872 Pennsylvania made 419,529 tons, or 44½ per cent. of the whole. Ohio comes second in the list, taking the place which Illinois held in 1871. Illinois is the third State in the list, and New York the fourth. In the production of steel rails the relative position of these four great iron-producing States is almost the same—Pennsylvania producing 38,463 tons, Ohio 22,000 tons, Illinois 15,930 tons, and New York 17,677 tons. No other States made Bessemer rails in 1872. The largest production of both iron and steel rails by a single mill must be credited to the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa., which made a total of 81,006 net tons. This magnificent result was accomplished during a year in which a large part of the works was destroyed by fire—a calamity which it is proper to state, however, was almost immediately overcome by the extraordinary energy and resources of the company.

The following table exhibits the growth of the home production, importation and consumption of rails in the United States from 1849 to 1872, inclusive, together with the growth of the railway system of the country during the same period:

Years.	Total rails made in United States. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total rails Imported. Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total consumption of iron & steel rails.	Miles of Railroad built in U. States in each year.
1849	24,318	69,163	93,481	1,369
1850	44,083	159,080	203,163	1,656
1851	50,603	226,350	276,953	1,961
1852	62,478	294,750	357,228	1,926
1853	87,864	358,794	446,658	2,452
1854	108,016	339,439	447,455	1,360
1855	138,674	153,019	291,693	1,654
1856	180,018	186,594	366,612	3,643
1857	161,918	215,166	377,084	2,491
1858	163,712	90,804	254,606	2,460
1859	195,454	83,958	279,412	1,821
1860	205,038	146,610	351,648	1,846
1861	187,818	89,388	277,206	651
1862	213,912	10,186	224,098	864
1863	275,768	20,506	296,274	1,050
1864	335,369	142,457	477,826	738
1865	356,292	63,327	419,619	1,277
1866	430,778	117,878	548,656	1,832
1867	462,108	184,840	646,948	2,227
1868	506,714	300,160	806,874	3,033
1869	593,586	336,500	930,086	4,977
1870	620,000	472,403	1,092,403	6,145
1871	775,733	566,202	1,341,935	7,453
1872	941,992	530,850	1,472,842	6,043

The production of rails in 1871 in the United States was 775,733 net tons; in 1872 it was 941,992 tons. Increase, 166,259 tons, or 21½ per cent. The importation of foreign rails in 1871 was 566,202 net tons; in 1872 it was 530,850 tons. Decrease, 35,352 tons, or 6¼ per cent. The net gain of the American railmaker in 1872 over his foreign rival was therefore 201,611 net tons.

Of the total production of 941,992 net tons of rails in 1872, 94,070 tons were Bessemer steel rails. In 1871 there were produced 60,042 net tons of steel and steel-headed rails. Increase, 34,028 tons, or 56⅔ per cent. Of the 530,850 net tons of rails imported in 1872, 149,786 tons were steel rails. In 1871 it is estimated that there were imported 83,887 net tons of steel rails. Increase, 65,899 tons, or 78½ per cent.

It will be seen that, while the importation of rails of all kinds was 35,352 net tons less in 1872 than in 1871, the importation of steel rails increased 65,899 tons. The reduction in the importation of all iron rails was, therefore, 101,241 tons.

The total consumption of iron and steel rails in 1871 was 1,341,935 net tons; in 1872 it was 1,472,842 tons. Increase, 130,907 tons. This increased consumption was more than equaled by the increased production of American mills, which was 166,259 tons, as above stated.

The importation in 1872 of old rails for re-manufacture is carefully estimated at 170,000 gross tons. The customs regulations do not separate old rails from scrap iron; hence the necessity of estimating the quantity of each imported. The total importation of old scrap iron in 1872 was 248,444 gross tons, valued at $7,617,463, gold, of which Great Britain sent 108,181 tons, valued at $3,203,746. In 1871 Great Britain sent us 139,812 tons, valued at $3,255,849.

During the year ended December 31, 1872, the aggregate value of the imports of iron and steel manufactures thereof, as officially reported to this office by Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, was $60,575,514, gold, of which $22,705,025 represents the value of new iron and steel railroad bars—$14,498,012 of iron, and $8,207,013 of steel.

During the ten months ended October 31, 1871, the export from the United States of American railroad bars and rails was 230 net tons; during the same period of 1872 the export was 746 tons. Increase, 126 per cent. These figures of our export trade are comparatively unimportant, but they show progress in the right direction.

UNRIVALLED PARENTAL CRUELTY.

An Iowa Child Confined for Ten Years in a Box Three and a Half Feet Long and 22 Inches Wide.

[From the Decorah (Iowa) Ventilator, May 8.]

The good old universal doctrine that all will be saved, may be a good thing to live by, and may do [illegible] a "lake of fire and brimstone," and a regular fire-eating, forked-tailed devil, whose business it should be to snatch bald-headed, such miscreants and brutes in human form, as we are about to describe.

It seems that there lives in Washington township, this county, a man named Wertzer—a German—(not a Bohemian, as the papers have it) who has a wife, a good farm, and is surrounded by all the comforts of life, apparently—and it also appears that this man and woman had a foolish child, a girl ten years old, who, ten years ago, was known in the neighborhood. All at once the child was missed by the neighbors, and finally she was forgotten by all of them, save one Mrs. Steffes. Mrs S. has kept her in mind for the last ten years, and upon inquiry about her a few days ago, and getting an evasive answer, suspicions were aroused, and she made an affidavit before the proper authorities, sufficiently strong to compel legal investigation of the case. Sheriff Thompson accordingly called upon the family, and made inquiry regarding the missing child. After some hesitancy, the father led the officer to an up stair apartment, and pointed to a rude box 3½ feet long by 22 inches wide, which contained the human being—a girl now 20 years old—wallowing in her filth, and a sight which beggared description.

Suffice to say, the officer returned, and the Insane Commissioners, consisting of Dr. Coleman, Hon. G. R. Willett, and S. K. Tubbs, Clerk of the District Court, repaired to the house of Wertzer, to examine into the case.

The report of the Commissioners has been made, but we learn that the girl is not insane, or does not exhibit sufficient signs of insanity to place her in an asylum—thus the Insane Commissioners have no jurisdiction in the case.

The girl is described as a poor, little, helpless, crippled-up thing—her lower limbs being half bent and her arms likewise crooked. She has laid in her little box on her face, in a doubled-up condition, until she appears more like an animal than a human being. The appearance of the child indicates that she was first jammed into the little box, and covered up, or nailed up, until she had grown ill-shaped—in fact until she became a frightful deformity, and then the inhuman parents were ashamed to let the people see her, and so they kept her confined in a filthy little pen or box for ten years. These are the indications presented by the appearance of the child and her cage.

The human mind cannot contemplate the suffering and misery this human being has endured—the long, cold winters she has passed, in that miserable den—the starvation, and privations she has suffered, and the wicked, cruel, demon-like, and outrageous treatment generally, which her appearance indicates she has received.

These facts, and the inferences drawn are given us by a description of the child and her place of abode, by the Sheriff of the county, and a prominent physician of our city, who saw for themselves, and know whereof they affirm.

This report will cause the matter to be taken up by the grand jury, and humanity demands of them a verdict that will be a lesson in moral depravity and human barbarity, and a warning to human devils, that a great sin cannot go unpunished, even in Winneshiek county.

The entire German population of the country feel aggrieved, and their sense of honor and humanity is shocked, at the development of this barbarous conduct on the part of a German family.

OHIO NEWS.

The Cleveland *Leader* comes to us in strange guise—tricked out in a bran new dress of type, which gives it a much improved appearance. The *Leader* is a staunch supporter of Republican principles and measures, and is deserving of the goodly share of prosperity which its columns show.

An Ohio postmaster has received a letter wherein the writer proffers a curious request, as follows: "If you can & will accertain the names of Some rich old maid or widow worth from 5 thousands, to 50, * * * or more let me know by return mail and I will pitch in and if I make it tie the Knot, it is a 1 hundred dollars in your pocket Keep this a profound secret between us two if it gets out all is spoiled I am pour but want to marry rich."

Grandmother Meldrim died at the residence of her grandson, J. H. M. Houston, in Logan, on the 10th inst., aged ninety-one years.

John Havergrass, of Cadiz, died there a few days since. He was born in 1809 on the farm on which he had always thereafter lived.

The mortality among bees in Delaware county, during the last year, has been so great as to amount almost to extermination.

A young lady of Milan committed suicide on Saturday by throwing herself into the river. No names given.

John Housel, who is confined in the penitentiary for the murder of Sereno Smith, of Rome, Ashtabula county, is reported to have said he would rather have been hung than undergo the sentence of a life imprisonment, had he known the privations of the latter. Mrs. Smith, his paramour, who was said to have been suffering terrible agonies from the pangs of a guilty conscience, is regaining her health.

Benj. Pickett, an old pioneer of Andover, Ashtabula county, died April 26.

Mary Jane Hart died in Troy on Monday aged one hundred and ten years.

Mr. John Lemon, of Ashland county, has a colt with seven well defined legs, yet it can get around as well as any other colt.

STATE POLITICS.

The Washington *Reporter* says: The Democratic County Committee met on Monday last, but adjourned without fixing any time for their nominating convention, agreeing to leave the matter wholly to the discretion of the Chairman, Mr. Swan. If upon looking over the field he should come to the conclusion that the case is hopeless, possibly he may decide not to call any convention at all.

The Washington county Republican Convention has been summoned to meet on Monday, June 16th, the primaries to be held on the preceding Saturday. The *Reporter* says: "Notwithstanding the unusual number of candidates in the field for nomination, we believe the canvass has thus far been conducted with entire good feeling, and sincerely hope it may continue so to the end. There is abundance of material from which to make a selection, and if a good and strong ticket is not chosen the voters will have only themselves to blame for it. The primary meetings are, after all, the most important meetings we hold, and it is unfortunate that the people cannot be induced to regard them as such. If there is any one thing that ought to be kept specially in view in this campaign it is that the nominations should be made by the people directly."

The Titusville *Herald* says: Mr. Henry Noble has been a delegate to the County Convention two-thirds of the time for the past thirty years, and never had an office, and never asked for one till now.

One of Blair county's candidates for the office of Sheriff, is now sojourning in the county jail. Selling liquor illegally is what did the business, and as he can't get out to electioneer, he appeals to his friends, through the newspapers, to remember him at the primary election.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1873.

The Russian Mission.

The tender of the Russian mission to ex-Governor M. Jewell, of Connecticut, is considered in official and political circles as eminently fitting. Governor Jewell is in all respects a self-made man. By persistent industry he rose from the tanner's vat to the highest office in the gift of the people of Connecticut. Politically he has always carried great influence, and in several instances through his personal popularity he has united the Republican party and carried the State of Connecticut against the regular Democratic, Temperance and so-called Reform tickets. In his business as a tanner he has amassed a handsome fortune. This, combined with a pleasing address and courtly manner, will eminently qualify him to well represent the citizens of America at the glittering court of the autocrat of all the Russias. An interesting and relevant incident may be mentioned. During the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States that royal youth passed a day at Hartford inspecting the Colt's pistol works, where large contracts were in progress for Russia. Governor Jewell, whose private as well as official residence was at Hartford, paid the Grand Duke some civilities. Amongst these was a visit to the leather belting manufactory. The Governor mentioned to the Duke that when a boy he worked at the business of tanning. The Duke looked at him with considerable surprise, observing, in a somewhat ejaculatory tone, "Do you mean once a tanner and now a governor?" The Duke was lost in admiration, and could not refrain from manifesting his astonishment when he beheld in his courteous companion all the dignity and culture of royal lineage. This little circumstance doubtless will insure a friendly welcome for the tanner governor from the Duke Imperial.

Commissioner Van Buren.

A paper has been gotten up in behalf of Van Buren, the deposed Vienna Commissioner, signed by a hundred or more citizens of New York, including Henry Clews and others, expressing belief that he will yet be able to prove his innocence of corruption. These parties have applied here for a copy of the charges and evidence against Van Buren. One of his friends, who is here in connection with the matter, admits that while he thinks Van Buren is honest, he was utterly unfit for the position, and should never have been appointed to it.

Revenue Order.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that but one distillery warehouse can be allowed on each distillery premises, and where such distillery premises is not owned or possessed by the proprietor of such warehouse for the purpose of distillation, it is not a legal bonded warehouse, and must be discontinued. Spirits stored in such warehouses must pay the tax and be withdrawn, otherwise they will be seized. Collectors have been required to notify distillers of this ruling, and that it must be complied with in ten days or the penalty will be promptly enforced.

The Yellowstone Expedition.

The dispatch of General Sheridan to General Sherman, announcing the successful ascent of the Yellowstone to within three miles of Powder river, will greatly increase the facilities of transportation of troops in the Sioux country bordering on the upper Missouri. The sum of $200,000 was appropriated for the purpose of establishing new posts at the mouth of the Powder river. The success of Colonel Forsythe's pioneer voyage will result in a saving of three hundred miles of land transportation through a frequently hostile region. A strong outpost will be established immediately at the mouth of Powder river, and will be garrisoned by five companies of infantry from Fort Bedford. Another outpost will be established on the Little Missouri, at the crossing of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This will cover the construction parties on the railroad, as well as explorations on the Yellowstone.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1873.

The Case of Van Buren.

A number of the friends of General Van Buren, including ex-Congressman Hill, of New Jersey, and Col. Vermilyea, the New York banker, had a long interview with the President to-day. They represent that the President assured them that no injustice should be done Van Buren. Prompt action will be taken as soon as the charges and evidence against Van Buren arrive from Vienna. There are as yet no specific charges filed in the State Department.

More Back Pay Returned.

Hon. John D. Hill, of New Jersey, to-day turned in his back pay to the Treasury. Mr. Hill was the author of the franking repeal, and it was through his persistency and exertions that it was finally passed. When he left here on the fourth of March he was under the impression that if not called for his back pay would lapse into the Treasury on June 30 as unexpended balance of appropriation. Finding that such would not be the case, he to-day by letter authorized Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, to pay the amount into the Treasury.

The day after the passage of the Legislative bill, Senators Sherman and Thurman, of Ohio, who were of the same impression as Mr. Hill, mentally agreed that they would not draw their back pay. Senator Thurman, since his return to Washington, has discovered the mistake, and he will now draw the money and turn it over to the Treasury. He represents the back pay question as being quite a prominent issue just now in Ohio politics.

Senator Sumner

will leave here for Massachusetts in the early part of June. He will spend a portion of the summer at the villa of Longfellow, at Nahant, and will also spend some time with Hon. Samuel Hooper, at his estate of Coterict. The Legislative Assembly of Hayti having requested Mr. Sumner to sit for a full length portrait, to be placed in their legislative hall, he has consented and will give a sitting next week to Uike, who has been commissioned to paint it. Carpenter, the artist, is now painting a portrait of Mr. Sumner for Thaddeus Hyatt, noted like Mr. Sumner, as being one of the earlist Abolitionists.

Chief Justice Marshall's Portrait.

The portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, bequeathed to the Supreme Court by the late Chief Justice Chase, was sent in from his country seat yesterday, and delivered into the custody of Mr. D. W. Middleton, the Clerk of the Court. It will be hung in one of the recesses of the private retiring room of the Justices. The portrait was painted about the year 1826, by Rembrandt Peale, and though valuable in an artistic point of view, it is not regarded by those who remember Justice Marshall as a striking likeness.

District Debt Increased.

The Legislative Assembly of the District to-night authorized an increase of the indebtedness of the District to the amount of two million dollars.

Will of Chief Justice Sharkey.

The will of the late ex-Chief Justice Sharkey, of Mississippi, was admitted to probate to-day, in which he bequeathed everthing to his wife. His entire possessions consist, it seems, of certain large contingent fees for important cases argued by him in the Supreme Court, and which are yet to be collected.

Postoffice Rulings.

There is no provision in the law for forwarding printed matter, which can only be forwarded when a postmaster is furnished with postage at the transient rate for such purpose.

To prevent fraud, postmasters should never return any letters placed in their office for transmission by mail to any person whatever, except the writer thereof; and to enable him to know that the person applying for the return of a letter is the writer, he may require such person to exhibit the same superscription as appended to the letter.

Postmasters are instructed to disregard the words "prepaid" or "prepaid quarterly" stamped on printed matter, unless they have notice from the mailing office as required by law that the same is prepaid, and the packages should not be delivered unless one quarter's postage is paid in advance, or double transient rates on each package as received. A subscriber should advise the publisher of his paper to see that the mailing postmaster who thus stamps packages also sends the notice required by law.

If the business of a postoffice amounts to $50 per annum, the postmaster will be furnished with a postmarking stamp on application to the First Assistant Postmaster General. The Department does not sell them.

Agricultural Department Building, Grounds, Plant Houses, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1873.

As supplementary to a previous letter on the subject, a description of the magnificent building and grounds devoted to the use of the Department of Agriculture will not be out of place.

The Department of Agriculture occupied the western portion of the mall lying on Fourteenth street, and between the Washington Monument and the Smithsonian Institution. The building commands a fine view of the business quarter of the city, and in turn itself makes an attractive show from Thirteenth street north, which it faces. The grounds in the immediate vicinity of the building are beautifully laid in concrete and gravel walks and drives and planted with trees, shrubs and flowers. On the north front is a concreted surface of the entire length of the building and fifty feet wide which makes a spacious carriage way to the main entrance and is also used by pedestrians. A terrace wall about four feet high, ornamented with stone balusters, and pediments with plant vases runs the length and parallel with the front of the building and at a distance of about one hundred yards. At each extremity of the wall is a small iron pavilion of suitable design. The terrace divides what are known as the upper and lower gardens. The former is laid out in beds with intervening walks, and is devoted to flowers and vases and rustic statuary. The lower garden and all the grounds lying in front of the line on which the building and main plant house stand, with the exception of the comparatively small space of the upper or flower garden, has been laid out as as an arboretum, with walks and drives and a well selected collection of the hardier trees and shrubs. The flower garden contains no shade trees, which affords an unbroken view of the building. The trees and plants in the arboretum are planted on strictly botanical rules, the order and tribe of plants being grouped. The effect, however, by a careful arrangement of the blending types is peculiarly attractive, and has not the formal appearance of a scientific classification. West of the Department building are the plant houses. The main structure is three hundred and twenty feet in length and thirty feet in width on the east and west line, with a wing one hundred and fifty feet in length projecting to the rear or south of the centre of the main building. The centre pavilion is sixty feet long, thirty-two feet wide and thirty feet high, and is devoted to palms and the larger tropical plants, such as bananas, pine apples, &c. The pavilions at the extremity of the wings are thirty feet square and twenty-six feet high, and are assigned as the orangery and for other semi-tropical fruits. These terminal pavilions are joined to the centre by connecting ranges one hundred feet long, twenty-five feet wide and seventeen feet high, and are occupied by the miscellaneous collection of plants of practical use, such as medical plants, and those furnishing textile fibres, useful gums, sugars and dyes. The south projecting wing is the grapeyard and contains the collection of foreign grapes. The roots are planted in borders on the outside, and the stems are conducted into the grapery through apertures in the brick wall. The plants are set in at intervals of three feet, consequently there are fifty on a side, the dark varieties on one side and the light on the other. There are one hundred varieties in all.

The plant houses are heated by means of hot water circulated through five thousand feet of four inch pipe, and supplied by two boilers. The boilers are arranged with a cut off so that they may be operated separately or together.

These houses are not only pleasing in their architectural effect, but are substantially constructed, having foundation walls of red sandstone, with blue stone base and caps. The doors and windows of the center and wings are designed in moresque arches. Brackets uphold the cornice from which the cupola roof rises. The main entrance projects from the main building and has three arched openings. The frame of the structure is of iron and wood substantially built. The sash bars are set for twelve inch glass while the roof is covered with American glass of double thickness and curved expressly for the purpose. The entire structure is painted in subdued tints and is thoroughly water tight. The arrangements for ventilation are carefully provided for. The cost of these structures was $75,000. In the rear of the front line of the Department building and plant houses are the experimental grounds covering about ten acres, those lying in the rear of the plant houses being set apart for experimental gardening, and those in the rear of the building and occupying the southeastern angle of the enclosure for the experimental orchards and stables and yard. The object of these grounds is for testing varieties of small fruits, seeds, and for the propagation and culture of hardy plants.

The building erected for the special use of the Department of Agriculture was completed and occupied in 1868. It is of the *renaissance* style of architecture, one hundred and seventy feet in length by sixty-one feet in depth, with a finished basement, three full stories and mansard roof. The front presents a center building with main entrance, and is flanked by two slightly projecting wings. The edifice is constructed of pressed brick, with brown stone base, belts, cornices and trimmings. The designs were prepared by Adolph Club, architect, and the work of erecting, fitting up and furnishing the building was done by contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and under the superintendence of the architect at a cost of $140,425, which also included the scientific apparatus for the labratory. The building contains 565,000 square feet of available space.

The interior finish and decoration of the building is in keeping with the uses for which the building was designed. The main entrance is on the north front. The main doors are of oak and ash woods, and open into a vestibule twenty feet square and sixteen feet high. The floor of the vestibule is laid in encaustic tiles of chaste design. The walls are finished in panels in encaustic paint, and the ceilings are decorated in fresco, representing an arbor of vine foliage held by American eagles with spread wings. Ornamentation in arabesque patterns mingle with four medallions illustrating through a carefully wrought landscape light and shade and human figures, the four seasons, the four divisions of the day and the four ages of man; that is, with spring comes morning and childhood; with summer, noon and youth; with autumn, evening and maturity; and with winter, night and age.

From the vestibule we enter a wide corridor, running east and west, finished in the same manner, but plainer style. Opening on this corridor are the office rooms, twenty feet square and beginning on the right of the entrance, and following the corridor round, are occupied by the Chief Clerk, United States Commissioner, private office of the Commissioner, library, Disbursing Clerk, reception room, clerks, (two rooms), Chemist and Superintendent of the garden, and clerks, (two rooms), in all making fourteen rooms, of the size mentioned, except the library, which occupies the entire depth of the west wing. Some of the rooms are finished with excellent taste. The reception room is chastely decorated. The side walls of the Chief Clerk's room are finished with an apparently solid molded and paneled wainscot in curly walnut, mahogany and maple, with a frescoed stucco cornice and ceiling, colored in keeping. The wainscot is a fine specimen of the application of wood to plastered walls, and is known as "American wood hanging." The Commissioner's office is finished in the same material, but with greater artistic display. Here the panels, in bird's eye maple, are bordered by friezes in mahogany and blistered walnut, alternating with paneled pilasters in mahogany and satin wood, all parted by curly maple, relieved by a tracing of gilt. The private office of the Commissioner has a more subdued and appropriate finish, the friezes being of birch, borders of black walnut and panels of mountain ash. The clerks' rooms are finished in encaustic oil paint, plain, with frescoed ceilings. The library at the western or right terminus of the corridor is fitted up with mahogany cases. The suite of rooms at the eastern or left terminus of the corridor is devoted to the uses of the labratory.

Opposite the vestibule a double flight of stairs of wrought and cast iron, lighted by a large stained glass window, leads to the second floor and into the museum of agriculture. This hall occupies the central or main building, and is 102 feet in length, 52 feet in width and 27 feet in height. There are three large doors 6 by 12 feet, one at the entrance and one leading into either wing. There are also ten spacious windows 7 by 16 feet arranged with a view to an abundance of light. A coved stuccoed cornice extends around the hall, broken at regular intervals by brackets, in which are wrought busts of Indians. The cove is ornamented by flowers and fruits with medallion shields bearing the arms of the United States and the 37 States of the Union in their chronological order. The ceiling is divided into fifteen panels embelished with rosettes. A soft coloring harmonizing with the ornamentation of the hall is employed generally on the walls. For the accommodation and security of the agricultural collection, the hall has been supplied with glass cases of very superior workmanship, consisting of dust proof walnut frames surmounted by architraves, friezes and cornices, and carved volutes, with intermediate vases and busts. Each case contains three hundred square feet of glass. The door of the western end of the hall leads into the western wing, which is devoted to the uses of the entomologist, and contains the herbarium. The opposite or eastern wing reached from the hall by a corresponding door is occupied by the statistician. The third floor is devoted to various purposes, principally the assorting and putting up of seeds. An elevator brings this floor in convenient access from the basement. The building, though isolated, is connected with the water and gas mains and sewers of the city. Gas is distributed through all parts of the building and supplies the heat required in the work of the laboratory. Water is also carried to all parts of the building, in addition to fire plugs arranged on the different floors. The building is heated throughout by steam by means of two boilers thirteen feet long and forty eight inches in diameter, in fireproof enclosure in the basement. The air, after passing through coils of steam pipes in the basement, supplies the registers in the rooms through tin-lined flues.

One of the most interesting objects in the museum is an immense "redwood" table, made out of the largest plank in the world. The top is of one piece, twelve feet long and seven and one-half feet wide. It was a present to the Department from California. There is also a large and valuable collection of stuffed fowls and small animals of the farm, a fine entomological collection, and also every variety of cereal, textile, and other agricultural productions of the United States. The herbarium is also very large and valuable. The agricultural museum, though of comparatively recent date, is one of the most interesting places of resort at the National Capital, and particularly to the agricultural portion of the visitors to this city.

DEB. R. K.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reported Discovery of the Kings' Library at Nineveh.

New York Herald Special.]

LONDON, May 20.—George Smith, of the *Daily Telegraph*, correspondent in Assyria, has found the Kings' Library at Ninevah and discovered numerous valuable fragments, particularly the missing portions of the broken table containing the history of the Deluge, hitherto deciphered in the British Museum.

Khiva Has Not Been Taken.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says there is no truth in the report that Khiva has been taken and the Khan taken prisoner. There is much anxiety in St. Petersburg concerning the ultimate success of the expedition against Khiva. Two of the columns have been delayed by heavy snow storms, the third, which forms the advance, is still severed.

Shah of Persia at Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The Shah of Persia arrived at Moscow yesterday, and was warmly welcomed. His three wives remain in Persia.

Moldavian Prince Dead.

BUCHAREST, May 20.—Alexander John Conza, first Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, elected in 1859, and who abdicated in 1866, is dead.

The French Assembly—Election of President.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—In the Assembly to-day M. Louis Buffet was re-elected President of the Chamber by 359 ballots, against 289 cast for M. Martel. The vote indicates the success of the interpellation introduced by the Conservatives yesterday. The debate, which was to have been opened to-day, has been postponed until Friday.

The Dutch Atchinese War.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch from Padang announces that an army of Baltahs and Atchinese, 10,000 strong, is marching on Deli, a State on the northeast coast of the Island.

[illegible] NEWS BY MAIL.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC AT VIENNA—EFFECT ON OTHER CENTERS.

NEW YORK, May 20.—London papers of the 10th, received to-night per Java, contain very little relative to the recent Vienna panic. The *Times* says in its money article upon the foreign market: "Prices have again been flat throughout, and from Vienna a general collapse is telegraphed of all the unsound financial securities recently created there. Most of the questionable financial paper lately in circulation emanates from Vienna, and the crash to-day in that city has exercised an effect on all the German bourses."

The same paper contains the following dispatches:

VIENNA, May 19.—The failure of one of the leading financial houses, whereby a large amount of stock was thrown on the market, has caused an extraordinary panic on the Bourse. It was impossible to resume business to-day. The dealers have resolved to offer each other mutual assistance. Baron Konigswarter is to request the Minister of Finance to order a suspension of business for several days, and to sanction arrangements for mitigating the crisis. Baron Rothschild and Herr Schey were insulted to-day on the Bourse. The supply of money at the present moment is good, the public crowding the exchange offices to purchase stock at the present low rates. Negotiations are being carried on between the Committee of the Bourse, the banks and the government to devise measures for preventing greater disasters than have already occurred.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—A panic prevailed on the Bourse to-day in consequence of the stringent state of the money market and suspension of business on the Vienna Bourse.

The *Telegraph* of the 10th contains the following:

BERLIN Friday.—The Bourse here is very dull in consequence of the closing of the Vienna Bourse, where there have been about two hundred failures among outside speculators.

Prospect mill, at Halifax, England, was burned on the 9th inst., throwing four hundred people out of employment. Loss $275,000; insured $175,000.

A Paris paper announces the abandonment of the proposed French expedition of 20,000 troops against Morocco, the good offices of the English government having secured a treaty, under which the Emperor of Morocco agrees to pay for depredations committed within the Territory of Algeria by tribes residing in Morocco, and the expense of the French warlike preparations.

THE MODOC WAR.

Another Fight With the Savages—They are Whipped and Again on the Run, With Mounted Troops in Pursuit.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following dispatch was received to-day by General Sherman from General Schofield:

"General Davis reports a fight with the Modocs on the 10th inst. The Indians were whipped and ran away. Mounted troops have gone in pursuit and have not been heard from since the 14th."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A dispatch from Yreka this afternoon says the Modocs are still going towards the Pitt river country. Their trail has been discovered, showing that the Modocs and Pitt River Indians have been in constant communication, and it is believed that the Pitt Rivers are with Jack now. The Piutes are also out of their country. Twenty were seen in Surprise valley, but suddenly disappeared. It is reported that large quantities of ammunition have been sold to the Pitt River Indians, and that several councils have been held. Their attitude is threatening. Old Shave Head tells them they must fight or go on a reservation.

A dispatch from Yreka says the Modocs left the Lava Bed about two days after the attack of Captain Jackson's forces. The old stronghold is abandoned. Jack is making his way towards the Pitt River Indians, and the Warm Springs are pursuing. It is reported there is a quarrel amongst the savages, two-thirds declaring to fight no longer. The employment of the troops in the Lava Bed is quite useless at present. The courier was shot at close to Van Bemen's. Battery K, Fourth Artillery, remains in camp at the Lava Bed.

Another dispatch says the Modocs are scattered in the country. At Antelope creek on Monday Hasbranck overhauled the Modocs and a lively fight ensued. The Modocs were driven southward on the Ticknor Roads towards the timbered butte. Five Modocs were reported killed in the battle. Ten squaws and papooses were captured. No report of loss of any soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Commissioner Meacham writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from Salem, Oregon, May 6th, that he had returned home and that since leaving the Lava Beds his wounds had been healing rapidly, and he hoped within the next twenty days to be out nearly as good as new. He proposes to visit Washington before the present month closes.

FROM SHELBY, OHIO.

Funeral of a Bank President—Accident at a Funeral—Brakeman Dangerously Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHELBY, OHIO, May 21, 1873.

The funeral of David Anderson, Vice President of the First National bank of Shelby, took place this afternoon, and was largely attended.

A young man, McGehan by name, fell from his buggy to-day while preparing for a funeral, breaking his right arm.

James Dixon, of Lexington, Ohio, a young man, and brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was run over by a tender of the engine drawing the local freight at this place, at one o'clock this afternoon. His left foot was badly crushed and his right leg so mangled that amputation was found necessary. Dr. J. R. Myers took the limb off above the knee. Dixon is now lying in a critical condition.

Ohio Christian Missionary Society.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, OHIO, May 21, 1873.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the twenty-first anniversary of its organization, the Convention of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society of the Church of Christ, commenced its session at the Baptist church, in Wooster. Delegates from all parts of the State, to the number of about two hundred, and representatives from other States, are in attendance. The Convention was called to order by the President, Rev. Isaac Errett, of Cincinnati. Brief congratulatory speeches were made by different delegates and the annual committees appointed. In the evening the President delivered an able an interesting address, giving the origin and history of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, which was organized in Wooster twenty-one years ago. Its history shows over thirty-six thousand days' labor, forty thousand sermons preached, eighteen thousand additions received, one hundred and fourteen churches planted, and one hundred and thirty thousand dollars raised. The Convention is now going on largely attended by the public, and will close its sessions to-morrow evening.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Further Particulars of the Death of Captain Hall.

Suspicions of Mutinous Conduct Sustained—Serious Reflections Upon Sailing Master Buddington—Belief that Hall Was Poisoned and that the Rescued Party Were Purposely Abandoned.

NEW YORK, May 21.—John Heron, steward of the Polaris, makes the following statement concerning the sickness of Captain Hall:

Captain Hall had good health up to the time of returning from the sledge expedition; he was not sick when he came on board, but complained soon afterwards, and said that the heat of the cabin affected him. I asked him what he would have; was anxious to get him something nice; he didn't care about anything but a cup of coffee, and didn't drink even that; he was sick a fortnight, and talked very little; he was perfectly delirious the last few days; I think he was paralyzed on one side; there was nothing sudden about his death; he was attended by Dr. Bissells and Mr. Morton, who did everything in their power to alleviate his sufferings; his death made us all feel very sad.

Captain Tyson, speaking of Captain Hall's death, says: Captain Hall was sick fifteen days; he was insensible when he died; he started from the ship on a sled expedition, northwards, on the 10th of October; he was absent fourteen days, and returned on the 24th of October to the ship. Hans Christian's statement is to the same effect. The prevailing impression among the unfortunate nineteen who were left behind was that Buddington had wilfully abandoned them to their fate. He had been anticipating the breaking up of the ice for some time, and if he had wished to have Tyson and his companions on board, he could easily have represented matters to them in such a light that they would not have ventured to be absent at so critical a juncture. But no such intimation was given to the men on the ice. The vessel did not drift away so suddenly that the men could not have been rescued from their perilous position. Tyson says: "I could have got aboard the vessel that night and been there now, but would not leave the women and children. My duty was on the ice. I thought she would get back to us the next day, which she could have done. The breaking away was caused by the floe, to which the ship was fastened, drifting in between the land and some icebergs that were jammed. The jam broke up the floe and the vessel broke away. It was about nine or ten o'clock in the night. The temperature was about zero that evening; it had been nineteen degrees above."

Captain Tyson thinks the ill-feeling and bad designs of Buddington and a few others, who were his accomplices, had continued from the first, on account of Captain Hall's determination to go as far North as possible and Captain Buddington's determination, from fear or whatever cause, that he should not. After Captain Hall's death most of the others were in favor of continuing and pushing North, and Captain Tyson says that Captain Buddington several times expressed his determination to send Captain Tyson and his party on the road to hell as soon as the opportunity was offered. He characterizes Capt. Buddington as a great scoundrel, and declares that he purposely abandoned them to destruction. He gives Meyers the character of being energetic and qualified in his department, but thinks he was not sufficiently aware of the condition of affairs at the time of the separation to give any opinion upon it. The Germans, according to his account, ruled the ship after Hall's death, and there was neither law nor system on board—every one working entirely on his own account. He further says:

"We erected a board over his grave, with an inscription giving his name, age, date of his death and command of the North Polar Expedition; all hands except the cook attended his funeral; it was a dark, dismal, cold, windy and disagreeable day; the wind was mourning and howling; and the hearts of all were enveloped in deepest sadness. I held the lantern, and by the light of it the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church was read by Mr. Bryant. Few of those present at the burial will forget the deeply affecting scene. Old sailors, whose faces had been bronzed by summer suns and frozen Arctic seas, wept aloud. Captain Hall was universally beloved and his death at the time when the enterprise promised so hopefully, was felt by his survivors to be an irretrievable loss. These thoughts were uppermost in the minds of all, and when the funeral party returned to the ship there was a hushed silence attending the performance of every duty."

Esquimaux Joe, in a published statement, speaks in a disapproving way of Captain Buddington, sailing master of the Polaris, and says that Hall was poisoned, and that Hall so expressed himself to him, saying there was something bad in the coffee which he drank on returning from the sledge expedition—that it made him sick, and that he had a burning sensation.

Captain Tyson did not speak fully as to the death of Captain Hall. He appeared to be deeply grieved and reticent upon subjects connected with his adventures that especially touched his feelings, even his own sufferings. No doubt Captain Tyson and Mr. Myers are in possession of information which they are unwilling to communicate yet, but which will doubtless become public at the proper time.

A MORE PARTICULAR STATEMENT.

Joe says, partly in answer to inquiries and partly speaking on his own account, without being interrogated at all: "Very fond of Captain Hall. Didn't like Buddington; always talking behind back, asking story all time. Some men here in St. Johns and some in ship used to quarrel. I went with Captain Hall purpose, to go sledge to North. After Hall died Buddington wouldn't go. I tell Buddington I come to go North; he wouldn't let me go. Buddington and I quarreled good deal about it. I went with Hall on last sledge, and Hans and Chester, the mate. We went fifty miles north of ship on ice and land; found musk ox tracks on land. Sun nearly gone when we come back to ship. Hall told me, when sick, somebody give him something bad. He was sick two weeks. Buddington did not take care of him. I think it not right; made me feel bad. Sick man good man. Throat swell sometime; couldn't drink. Said he burn inside. I stopped up with him every night with another man. Hall was in cabin. I talked to Hall much. He no talk to others much as me. I didn't see Hall in first night after he came aboard from sled. Came aboard with him in afternoon; he looked well, happy and spoke nice. The four of us, Hall, Chester, Hans and Joe, had coffee when came aboard. I had mine in my own room, underneath cabin; Hall in cabin and two others in galley. At ten o'clock that night my wife told me Hall very sick—vomiting, eat something. Next morning went to see him and say what the matter. He all alone in cabin. He say, 'you pretty well, [illegible] last night?' I say, 'no.' I ask him did he drink bad coffee? He say something bad in coffee I drink last night, making me sick and stomach bad. Same morning he get very sick, vomiting. After five days he feel better, wake up and say he want to see my little girl, and say to her he think he would leave here, but didn't like. After he get better he get four doctor books to try and see what make him sick. He study hard and say to me that name is making me sick. [Joe explains that he (Captain Hall) here pointed to name in one of the books which he read out. It was something about poison.] I think after Hall die everybody watching one another. Me no understand what they mean. All afraid somebody put down poison in water, bread or something. It looked like it he was poisoned; to me all same. Buddington didn't like to go to cabin; he was quarrelling all time."

Hans Christian's statement upon this, though much briefer is to the same effect.

CAPTAIN HALL AND THE SAILING MASTER'S DISAGREEMENT.

The correspondent says the expedition had passed what Kane supposed to be the Polar sea, which now proved to be a sound. Beyond this they penetrated into Robinson's channel, and were there on the last day of August, 1871. Many important circumstances unmistakably indicated the existence of an unfrozen ocean beyond the channel. Mild weather with fogs and mists brought down by northerly winds could come from no other source. Land was visible to the north and west of this body of water a great distance. Now was the moment to embrace the present favorable opportunity, which was liable to be defeated by the slightest sudden change, and by a prompt continuation of their hitherto successful adventure achieve the glorious goal for which they had hazarded so much. But here, on the eve of an easy victory, arose that fatal difference of opinion which blasted all heroic efforts, and rendered fruitless that mighty energy and labor which had already led him such a distance over the barren and unhospitable regions of the unknown north. The sailing master, Buddington, had several times expressed his anxiety to go no further, and strongly urged the necessity of retreating to winter at Port Hope, nearly two hundred and forty miles south of their present highly advantageous position Hall was determined to proceed if possible, and would not consent to this latter proposition. Buddington, however, persisted. Before concluding to retreat Hall called a council, consisting of himself, Captain Tyson, Chester, the mate and Buddington, to consider which course was most advisable. At this council Captain Tyson strongly advocated Captain Hall's views, and urged the impropriety of desisting. The brave and the right cause was overruled, to which circumstance it is possible that Captain Hall owed his death. If the vessel had continued on its course, as Captain Hall desired and urged, the expedition would in all probability have been crowned with success and the dream of geographers and explorers been realized. But an unaccountable timidity, the offspring of craven cowardice or other improper motive, annihilated the hopes of Captain Hall. Buddington, from the position which he occupied, was master of the situation. He said, thus far have you gone, you shall go no further, and he was obeyed, reluctantly of course, as a matter of necessity.

It is impossible to analyze the motives which prompted Buddington. From his knowledge of the Arctic region he must have known that it was as dangerous to turn back as to proceed, and that if the vessel was to be frozen in she might as well be frozen in at one place as another. The fact that Capt. Tyson supported the views of Captain Hall furnishes additional confirmation that the latter was right and Buddington wrong. The blame, if there is blame attending the failure of the expedition, will cleave to Buddington, unless he can, if still living, satisfactorily explain what now seems to be his unaccountable conduct. It is not too much to say that his action blasted all the hopes of his superiors. Although thwarted in his grand designs for a time, the explorer did not abandon his investigations, but in company with Esquimaux men and the mate, started upon a sledge expedition, from which he returned to die. Captain Hall appears to have been the only one of the scientific department who ventured.

PREDICTION PROBABLY VERIFIED.

The *Evening Star* says with reference to the account of the Arctic adventure, as it appears in the telegraphic columns to-day: "The suspected poisoning of Captain Hall recalls a prediction made before the sailing of the expedition, by a person in this city well acquainted with its personnel, that Captain Hall would never return alive, but would fall a victim to the envy of some of the party."

GOVERNORS' CONVENTION.

Cheap Transportation the Only Question for Discussion.

ATLANTA, GA., May 20.—The Governors' Convention met to-day. An address of welcome was delivered by Governor Smith. Mr. Thomas, of Iowa, was chosen temporary Chairman. The Convention permanently organized by the election of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, President; E. G. Richards, of Alabama; E. A. James, of Tennessee; H. W. Walker, of Mississippi; Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; Thomas Taylor, of South Carolina; John Martin, of Kentucky; C. C. Carpenter, of Iowa; J. L. Moorhead, of North Carolina; C. S. Carrington, of Virginia; Gov. Woodson, of Missouri; and F. L. Villipigree, of Florida, Vice Presidents. Over three hundred delegates are present, representing thirteen States.

The convention adopted a resolution that cheap transportation was the only subject for discussion. A committee to prepare business was appointed, of which Gov. Smith, of Georgia, is chairman. A number resolutions were referred to that committee, and the convention adjourned till morning. Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, will arrive to-night.

Will of Chief Justice Chase—Full Text.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The will of the late Chief Justice Chase was filed to-day in the office of the Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. It is dated November 19, 1870, and is as follows:

"I nominate H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, to be the sole executor of this my last will and testament. After the payment of all just debts, I make the following bequests: The interest on six thousand dollars at seven per cent. to my niece, Jane Auld, during her life, and if her daughters survive her, the principal thereof to be paid to them equally. Ten thousand dollars to Wilberforce University. Ten thousand dollars to Dartmouth College. Whatever sum may be due to me by my late brother, Edward J. Chase, of Lockport, New York, to be remitted to his widow and administratrix. The picture of Chief Justice Marshall, presented by members of the bar and other citizens of New York, to the United States, for the use of the Supreme Court. The residue of my estate to be distributed in equal parts to my two daughters. I commit my soul to God in Christ Jesus, our Saviour through the Holy Spirit.

[Signed.] S. P. CHASE.

Witnessed by R. C. Parsons and Jacob Schucken.

The will was to-day admitted to probate and record, and the executor was qualified and gave bonds in the sum of $100,000. The bond covers the estimated value of the personal property of the deceased. The remainder of the estate, consisting of real property, is estimated to be worth $150,000. The will is in the handwriting of Mr. Schucken, who was at its date the Chief Justice's private Secretary.

JUBILEE AT MILLER'S RUN.

Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of a Pastorate—Interesting History—Local and National Progress—Brown Brother's Concert—Speeches—Presentation.

Changes in the pastorate have become almost as frequent in some places in the Presbyterian Church as they are in the Methodist Church, where the system of change is carried on according to law. In the olden times, Presbyterian pastors, as a general thing, remained with their congregations till death severed the ties that bound them, or they were unable to discharge the active duties of their calling. Now, however, many Presbyterian ministers in many instances, become pastors of several congregations during their lifetime. To the general system of "change" now in operation in the Presbyterian Church, the case of the venerable Professor and Rev. William Smith, D. D., pastor of Miller's Run congregation, Washington county, is an exception. Dr. Smith has served that congregation faithfully and satisfactorily for fifty years, and the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement over it was appropriately celebrated on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The jubilee trumpet was sounded through the columns of the COMMERCIAL, and other papers, by the good people of Miller's Run, calling upon the friends of Dr. Smith in different States of the Union to meet them at their church, about midway between McDonald's Station, on the Pan Handle and Canonsburg on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, and unite with them in joyous congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement among them. That trumpet was promptly obeyed. Gentlemen and ladies from different States, but especially from Western Pennsylvania, like the Jews of old when they went up to Jerusalem to observe their annual feasts, poured in living streams, on Wednesday and Thursday, along the many thoroughfares leading to the "locust grove" in which stands the humble but sacred fane, in which the "man of God" has so long and with such earnestness proclaimed "all the words of this life." The assemblage was truly honorable to the godly octogenarian whom it met to congratulate. There were present old men and old women on whose brow the lapse of years has inscribed many wrinkles, and whose tottering steps and faltering voices give evidence that they must soon go down into the oblivious gloom of the tomb. There were present the middle aged, who are rejoicing in the vigor of manhood's and womanhood's prime. The babes were there, too, mingling their sometimes not harmonious voices with the jubilant songs of their parents and friends, but they were nevertheless welcome, and seemed to be jubilees to those who dandled them with parental fondness. Then, too, of course, there were present young men and maidens—some of whom are still in their teens, and some, but very few, who have just passed out of them. It would not be doing them justice to say they did not feel jubilant. The truth is the occasion was a double jubilee to them. They were thrilled with joy to see the "old pastor" who had baptized both their parents, and them still living; but they were doubly joyful in having an opportunity of seeing each other, at least we inferred this much from the affectionate manner in which parasols, of the newest style, were frequently raised over the heads of young gentlemen, and the graceful manner in which the fairer sex described a circle when poised on the right heel, as well as the tendency to "pair off" carelessly for a stroll in the woods. Then, on the second day, the Canonsburg Brass band added much to the enjoyment of the assemblage by discoursing excellent music. The collation served each day by the ladies was substantial, and did them much credit. It was indeed a jubilee of which all concerned have a right to feel proud. Considering the almost impassable condition of the roads, as well as the lateness of the season, it was a grand success.

FIRST DAY.

At eleven o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the meeting was organized by appointing Rev. Aaron Williams, D.D., long associated with Dr. Smith in the faculty of Jefferson College, Chairman. The following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents: Revs. A. Anderson, William Slater, William Wier, and W. A. McConnell. Secretaries: Revs. Josiah Thompson and S. H. Holliday.

Rev. Joseph T. Cooper, D. D., Professor of Didactic Theology in the U. P. Seminary, Allegheny, led the Assembly in prayer. After singing the 122d Psalm, Dr. Smith delivered an address, in which he gave a succinct history of the congregation for the past fifty years. The Miller's Run congregation was organized about the year 1800. This is inferred from the fact that its name appears, for the first time, on the records of the Ohio Presbytery of that year. On the 26th of June in that year Rev. John Watson was ordained and installed pastor. He died November 30th, 1802, and was succeeded by Rev. James Dunlap, who preached as stated supply till the 22d of April, 1812, when he removed to the bounds of the Redstone Presbytery. Rev. Andrew Wylie was ordained and installed June 23d, 1813, and remained pastor till May 28th, 1817. He was succeeded by Rev. William McMillan, who labored as stated supply till April 1823. (All the ministers named above were Presidents of Jefferson College.) At the April meeting of Presbytery in 1823, in accordance with a request of the people, Dr. Smith was appointed to supply the congregation without any limitation as to time, and on the first Sabbath of May in that year he commenced his labors as stated supply, and has remained in that capacity ever since. He was ordained, *sine titulo*, to the office of the ministry December 21st, 1824, but was never formally installed pastor of the congregation. The following are the names of the Elders who officiated in the congregation when he commenced his ministerial labors in it: Alexander McElroy, Wm. Simpson, John Aiken, John Lindsay, Andrew Vanemon and James Jerviss. The first meeting house was built of logs about the year 1790. It was very uncomfortable, and when the weather was favorable the congregation preferred to meet at the tent in the grove, a little below where the sexton's house now stands. In those days no religious structure in the country was of sufficient capacity to contain the multitudes that assembled on a communion Sabbath in the summer and autumn, and arrangements for worship in the open air were necessary.

The number of families in 1823 did not exceed fifty, and they were spread over a territory of at least eighty square miles. In the short period of two years, eleven families, in which were twenty-five communicants, disposed of their property and removed elsewhere. Of the fifty families connected with the congregation in 1823, only one now remains. Of more than two hundred and fifty families whose names are on the congregational roll, that same family is the only one that remains.

In 1823 the number of communicants was eighty-five. This increased to one hundred and thirty. It is now, owing to death and removals, reduced to sixty-nine. Three hundred and fifty communicants have been admitted, on examination, during his ministry. In the fifty years of his ministry, seventeen young men in the congregation received a liberal education. Eleven became ministers of the Gospel. When he commenced his labors in the congregation there was not a carriage, buggy, or vehicle of any kind to be seen on the ground belonging to the congregation. Those who had horses came to church on horseback; those who had none came on foot. 'It was not an unusual thing to see girls on their way to church carrying their shoes and stockings, which they put on when they came near the church. "When the religious services were ended, they proceeded a short distance from the church, unshod themselves, and returned to their homes barefooted, as they came. This was customary not only at Miller's Run church, but all over the western country." [The ladies were, truly, economical in those days.—REP.]

Took recess for dinner. Rev. Wilson Donaldson dismissed the congregation with prayer.

AFTERNOON.

On reassembling in the afternoon, Rev. Smith F. Greer, New Cumberland, West Virginia, led in prayer and read the account of the Jubilee as given in Leviticus. The congregation then sang the hymn commencing:

Blow ye the trumpet, blow;
The gladly solemn sound
Let all the nations know,
To earth's remotest bound.
The year of Jubilee is come,
Return, ye ransomed sinners, home.

Rev. Samuel W. Miller, Wooster, Ohio, the youngest of the children of the congregation now in the ministry, delivered a very interesting discourse on the Jewish Jubilee. The jubilee was a grand type of the preaching of the gospel. Its advent brought freedom to the slave, the restoration of property to those from whom it had been alienated and rest. The preaching of the gospel was the way appointed by God for conferring all the privilges of the jubilee on his people. Dr. Smith, who could preach in ten different tongues as easily as he could in vernacular English, was a plain preacher. He preached a plain and pure gospel. From him the truth came in strains like as from a trumpet, and in tones clear as a bell. He faithfully proclaimed a crucified and risen Saviour as the way, the truth and the life. He began more than fifty years ago with Christ; he has gone on with Christ, and continues to-day with Christ, and, what is still better, Christ still continues with him. He preached the old fashioned gospel in language the most uneducated could easily understand.

The following gentlemen made short and appropriate addresses: Dr. George P. Hays, Rev. Josiah Thompson, Rev. G. S. McFarland, Missionary to Siam; Rev. F. J. Collier, Rev. W. W. McKinney, Rev. F. A. Hutchinson, Rev. D. M. B. McLean, Rev. A. Anderson and Dr. Williams.

In the afternoon of the first day the Brown Brothers gave a vocal and instrumental concert, in the course of which they sang the following ode, written for the occasion:

Now fifty years have passed away,
And still within these walls
Stands one who stood here, day by day,
To sound the Gospel calls.
"Since auld lang syne," &c.

A faithful servant of the Lord
He's worked, for Zion's sake,
These fifty years, with fervent zeal,
That man might blessings take.
"Since auld lang syne," &c.

High honor to the worthy man
We've gathered here to do.
God grant him many years of life,
With friends both tried and true.
"For auld lang syne," &c.

We'll ne'er forget the noble life
That, for so long a time,
Has been a beacon in the land,
"And days of o' lang syne.
"For auld lang syne," &c.

On all his quiet evening hours
May heavenly glory shine
Until he hears the call to leave,
"The day of o' lang syne.
"For auld lang syne," &c.

EVENING.

The Brown Brothers—J. Nevin, Henry H., Rev. William F., Alexander R., Matthew B. and D. Finley Brown, all the sons of Dr. Alexander B. Brown, and the grandsons of Dr. Matthew Brown, both distinguished Presidents of Jefferson College, gave another concert in the evening. These young gentlemen are possessed of extraordinary musical talent, and they enjoy an enviable reputation on account of their personal worth. For these reasons their concerts are always largely attended. They appeared in public for the first time about three years ago, when they exerted themselves to raise funds to carry on the suit for the recovery of Jefferson College which had been consolidated with Washington College, and removed from Canonsburg to the town of Washington. Since then they have generously devoted the proceeds of their concerts to churches and other objects of charity. The church at Miller's Run was crowded on the occasion of each concert by an audience which was delightfully entertained. The proceeds of the concerts were devoted to the benefit of Dr. Smith. At the conclusion of the evening concert, the Brothers, at the urgent request of the audience sang again the ode given above.

SECOND DAY.

On Thursday morning, shortly after eleven o'clock, Dr. Williams, the President, called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. V. McKaig, after which the Canonsburg Brass Band played some beautiful airs. The congregation then united in singing the psalm commencing:

I love thy kingdom, Lord.

Rev. I. N. Hays then delivered a very carefully prepared and able discourse on "These Fifty Years in History." He never felt so proud of Miller's Run congregation as he did since he commenced to gather up its records. These fifty years will occupy a distinguished place in the history of the Church and the world. In that time Dr. Smith preached 4,500 sermons, and was the instrument in converting 350 to 400 souls. If he only made one visit during the week in addition to that of the Sabbath to the sanctuary, he traveled in that time a distance of 75,000 miles, a distance equal to three trips around the globe. Much of the travel was performed on foot. He referred to the changes which had taken place in the congregation, the nation and the world, during a period of fifty years. The fathers, John McClelland, —— Griffiths, John Aikens, Alexander McElroy, John Lindsay, and others, where are they? There is only one here now that was here to greet the pastor fifty years ago. There are but three members of the congregation here now that were here then. In the exterior world great changes have taken place. Fifty years ago we were a beardless nation of twenty-six States. Now what are we? Now we have thirty-seven States and a population of forty-four millions. A precocious youth has illustrated our growth by defining our boundaries as follows: "The United States are bounded on the East by the rising sun; on the West by the procession of the Equinoxes; on the North by the Aurora Borealis and the South by the Day of Judgment." He noticed the progress in farming implements, sewing machines, the telegraph, and facilities for traveling. A farmer, after gathering in his harvest last year, might have started on a trip around the globe last October, and arrived in New York in 1873, in time to see the vernal sun melting the last of the winter's snow. Fifty years ago the pastor of Miller's Run, when on his pastoral visits, was greeted with the whisky bottle at every house (Dr. Smith nodded assent), and he was afraid to inquire what use he made of it. [Laughter.]

Recess was taken for dinner.

AFTERNOON.

The afternoon of Thursday was spent chiefly in making responses to sentiments. The crowded state of our columns forbids us writing our notes of the interesting addresses which were made. We can only give the names of those by whom speeches were made, as follows: Dr. Smith, Rev. S. M. Miller, Mr. Herriot, John Haye, Esq., Rev. P. B. Vanemon, Rev. S. C. McFarland, Missionary to Siam; Rev. Wilson M. Donaldson, Rev. S. H. Holliday, Rev. C. V. McKaig and Rev. F. J. Collier, Philadelphia.

Rev. William F. Brown, on behalf of members of the congregation and visitors, presented a purse of $375 to Dr. Smith as a small token of their regard for him. The Doctor responded feelingly to the neat and appropriate address of Mr. Brown.

A vote of thanks was given to the Brown Brothers, the Band and the ladies, for the excellent manner in which they entertained the assembly. Also to ministers and people of other denominations who honored them with their presence.

Dr. Williams made a few closing remarks and offered up a prayer of thanksgiving, and to the sound of music by the band, the congregation dispersed, highly delighted with the two day's proceedings.

DR. SMITH.

The venerable pastor, in whose honor the jubilee was held, was born in Dauphin county, Pa., within three miles of Harrisburg, on the 22d of December, 1793. He prosecuted his undergraduate course in Jefferson College, and was graduated in 1819. He studied theology under Dr. John McMillan, and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1821. He was elected Professor of Greek in Jefferson College 1821, a position which he held till the consolidation of Washington and Jefferson Colleges in 1866 or 1867. The following well known gentlemen studied under him: Judge Mercur, Judge Sterrett, Dr. Allison and Professor Patterson, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, Dr. Alexander T. McGill, Professor in Princeton College, James Wodrow, Professor in South Carolina Theological Seminary, and many others.

THE LIZZIE MESS MURDER.

Hearing in the Case of Michael Kerchner.

The Circumstantial Evidence.

No Strong Facts Developed.

The Investigation to be Resumed on Friday Next.

Pohl and Heineman, the parties first suspected of the horrible murder of Lizzie Mess, near Saltsburg, a few weeks ago, having been discharged, and Michael Kerchner, a young German, who boarded with the family in which the deceased lived, having been subsequently arrested as the murderer, his case came on before the Mayor yesterday, for a hearing. M. Swartzwelder and L. Becker, Esqs., appeared for the defendant, and Deputy District Attorney Fulton, and Assistant Fiack, for the Commonwealth. There was a large attendance at the hearing, but the case seems to have lost much of its interest, the public feeling satisfied that the murderers will not likely be detected. It will be remembered that Kerchner was examined as a witness when Pohl and Heineman were on trial, and emphatically denied that he had been out of the coal pit in which he worked, from three o'clock in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the murder, so that he could not have committed it. The testimony adduced yesterday shows that Kerchner was out of the pit between nine and ten o'clock that morning; might have seen the girl coming from the store, and might have gone to the place of the murder and intercepted her. Some other facts were proven as to the conduct of the accused after the murder—his looking excited, and seeming to be disturbed in mind or uneasy in his conscience. Beyond this, nothing has been proved, and the case against him, so far as developed, is not strong.

THE TESTIMONY.

Seth Wilmot, sworn—Had a subpœna for the prisoner as a witness. Detective Pender and myself went to the pit to serve it on Kerchner; when he came out he asked us if we wanted to arrest him, or merely wanted him as a witness; I had told him that we had a subpœna for him; I told him we wanted him as a witness; he then went to his boarding house, dressed himself, and came to town with me; this was on the 8th day of this month; when we told Kerchner we wanted him, he said, "Do you want to arrest me, or as a witness;" he appeared to be excited, and and his jugular vein was beating very much; he appeared greatly relieved when I told him he was wanted at a witness, and hurried and dressed himself; we brought him to the city, and he was placed on the witness stand; he said he had not been out of the pit from three o'clock until one in the afternoon; the pit where Kerchner worked is about two hundred yards from Shank's store; the mouth is about twenty minutes' walk from the place where the murder was committed; there were three entrances to the pit from the front and two in the rear or back part.

C. H. Delo was here called for the purpose of explaining a draft of the mines where Kerchner worked. He testified: Am a pit boss for W. H. Brown; am acquainted with the locality where the murder was committed. [The plan of the pit was then produced and explained at some length.] The witness pointed out the front entrances to the pit, and also one in the rear. He also showed the room where Kerchner was at work and testified that a person could go from that point to the upper entrance without being seen if the men at the check house were at their usual work; that pit mouth is about fifteen minutes' walk from the place where the body was found. The witness then continued; Kirchner mined three cars of coal that day; he usually dug four cars; I saw him out of the pit on the day of the murder; it was about nine o'clock in the morning; he was standing at the check house at the pit mouth; a day or two after the murder Kerchner asked me to change his room; he said his partner had been hurt, and he didn't like to work by himself; the room that he wanted had a good exit; it had not been worked for than a year; nobody seemed to want it; the room where Kerchner had been working, had no direct outlet; there had been one but it had caved in. Since the murder defendant has dug out two cars of coal. On the day of the murder he filled three cars; ten or eleven hours is the usual day's work; the defendant usually came out of the pit between two and three o'clock in the afternoon; defendant worked no more in the place where he was after the murder; he applied for the new room on the Saturday following the murder; he said he would go to work on Monday; went in on Monday but he was not there; he was at work on the next Tuesday.

Cross-examination by Mr. Swartzwelder—Saw him at the pit mouth about nine o'clock; he was between the pit mouth and check house; saw no other person standing there at the time; saw him again between twelve and one o'clock the same day; he said he was going to the store for oil; did not notice whether he had any can or not; saw him between two and three o'clock the same day at the back pit mouth, known as the Gray pit; he was coming across the trestle work and going into the pit mouth; one day's work is not a fair criterion for another.

A. McCallister, sworn—Know defendant; live in Saltsburg; on the morning of the murder think I saw Kerchner standing at the mouth of the pit; am not positive; I am weighman at the pit; think I saw him about nine o'clock in the morning; it was about the third trip the drivers had made; it was some time near nine o'clock; when I first saw him I thought he was after posts; from where the man I took for Kerchner was standing the road to Shank's store was in view; Kellar's house could not be seen from the check house.

Cross-examination—Would'nt swear positively that it was Kerchner I saw at the pit mouth; I asked Mr. Delo if that was not Kerchner at the time I saw him.

To the Mayor—A person standing at the check house, and seeing another person leaving the store could go through the pit and intercept that person just about the point where the murder was committed.

Wm. Mackey, sworn—Work at Brown's coal works; know Kerchner; am a driver; saw Kerchner on the day of the murder; saw him about half-past five in the pit; about ten o'clock I saw him about fifty yards from the check house; he was going into the pit towards his room, we did not speak; this was on the fourth trip; he stopped until we passed him; am certain it was Kerchner; he did not have anything with him.

Wm. Nesmith, sworn—Work at Brown's; know Kerchner, but am not personally acquainted with him; saw him on the day of the murder; don't know the time of day exactly; think it was the fourth trip; he was standing about half way between the check-house and the room where he worked; he had just passed the double entry as I was coming out; he said he was going to his room; didn't notice whether he was carrying anything; as near as I can tell, it was between ten and half-past ten o'clock; didn't see him again that day.

Mr. Delo, recalled—The road from the store is in view from the check house; a person standing at the check house, seeing a person start from Shank's store, could meet the individual near the point of the murder, by going through the pit; the distance by the road and the pit is about the same; the pit route may be the shortest.

W. S. Downey, sworn—Live at Saltsburg; worked at Brown's pit with Kerchner; saw him on the day of the murder, some time between the hour of starting and the dinner trip; can't tell what time; saw his face as I passed; he might have had a bale of hay and I would not have noticed it; I met him on the double entry; don't know how far it was from the mouth of the pit; all I know is that I saw him.

Mary Kellar, sworn—This young woman's testimony was about the same as given whem Pohl and Heineman were on trial. It referred mainly to the ball at McKeesport, which Lizzie and Kerchner attended. The witness said that the parties were friendly; that she did not believe Mike could have done the deed, and that Mike told her he would help to hang the murderers himself if they were found.

The case was then continued until two o'clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon the hearing was resumed, the first witness being Dr. Magini, who testified as before, that in his opinion, from superficial examination, there had been no outrage of the person. There were marks on the wrists, as if made by coal dust and oil which had been adhering to the assailant's hands.

Mrs. Fite, sworn—Live at Crooked Run; saw Lizzie Mess' body after she was murdered; saw her first at Oberley's; noticed blue marks on the hip and upper part of the arm; her arms were dirty; her wrists were very black; it appeared to be coal dirt; didn't notice any dirt on her clothes; washed the dirt off with soap and water; it was hard to wash off.

Mrs. Cline, sworn—Found Lizzie between twelve and one o'clock, on the level part of the hill between Crooked Run and Saltsburg. [Witness then detailed the finding of the body, and the removal of the body to Oberley's. Her statement was substantially the same as that made at the former hearing.] I said on the evening before the murder, "Lizzie, you must go to the store in the morning;" some of the boarders were present, but I don't know which of them; Kerchner always came home the back way; he and Lizzie were friendly; he never took her out except to the ball; he and Lizzie went to the ball together; they walked to McKeesport; Lizzie said they got up to McKeesport before night; Lizzie told me that Mike had paid for her supper at the ball and had also paid her fare; I heard Michael say he did not take Lizzie to the ball; he said he walked ahead of her; when I told Lizzie that she must go to the store my husband told her she had better take a new road, it was drier; don't know what road she took; had a conversation with Mrs. Fite about the murder; Mike asked me what I had said; I told him the doctors said she might have been killed by a coal digger; Mike said it couldn't have been by any of Brown's men; that if it was a coal digger it must have been some one out of the farmer's bank; did not see Mike looking at Lizzie's body; he was not at Oberley's; the body was taken into our front room; did not see him in the front room; he might have been there; he seemed sort of queer, but I didn't know whether or not it was because he liked her more than I knew of; the next day I began to suspect him; he didn't seem inclined to talk about the murder; after the murder he was at our house for his meals only about half the time; he was usually regular before that; he would never talk about the murder except we said something to him about it; never heard anybody ask Kerchner to go in and see Lizzie's body; would know Kerchner's shirt; the morning of the murder he had on a purple-colored woolen shirt; it had no sleeves in; the shirt was lying near the tub where he had washed. [Shirt produced]. This is his shirt, but is not the one that was lying at the tub. [Another produced]. This is his shirt, too; it is the one which was lying where he had washed; he had his washing done at my house; didn't see his pants that day; I washed for him and did his washing; the buttons of his pants were mixed. [Button produced]. He had buttons like that on his clothes, but could not say that was one. [Handkerchief shown witness]. He had white handkerchiefs like this, but cant say that was one of his.

Cross-examination—Don't know what clothes Mike wore.

George Miller, sworn—Boarded at Cline's; saw Kirchner on the day of the murder; he came to my room and told me to quit work because Lizzie was killed; this was about three or four o'clock; went down with Kirchner to Oberley's to see the body; I went into the room, but cannot remember whether Kerchner went in or not, I was so excited; Kerchner and I slept together; we had conversation about the murder; I said I felt sorry about it, and Kerchner said we would have to look for another boarding house. On Friday or Saturday evening after the murder Mike said, "George, I wish you would tell me how that piece of fence rail got where Lizzie was murdered." I said, "if I knew that I would know who murdered her." On the Sunday evening after the murder, I had a conversation in one of the lower rooms with two neighbors, about the murder, but Mike kept out of the conversation, did not want to talk and looked frightened. He seemed to have a bad conscience. When he talked about leaving Cline's, he said he did not want to travel over the path, as the murder came before his eyes too much.

Mr. Swartzwelder objected to much of the above testimony, but seemed to regard it as of little consequence whether it was admitted or not.

There are several witnesses to examine, and the case was continued until Friday next, at ten o'clock.

EQUALIZATION.

Cash Valuation of the City, $176,147,774.

THE COMMON DIVISOR, NINE.

Tables Showing the Assessed County Valuation and the Cash City Valuation by Wards.

The Percentage in Each Ward in Comparison With the Old Assessments.

How the Rural Wards Go Up and the Old Wards Go Down.

The work of footing up the cash valuations, in the several wards, as fixed by the Board of Revision under the Equalization Ordinance, has been completed, and the result shows the total cash valuation in the city, of real and personal property, to be $176,147,774. The total assessed valuation, fixed for county purposes, under the old system, was $19,571,955. That the total equalized valuation may not exceed the aggregate assessed valuation, for city purposes, it is provided that the greater sum be divided by the lesser, and that the quotient thus obtained shall be a common divisor, by which the equalized valuations are to be ascertained. The "common divisor" is therefore ascertained to be *nine*. In other words, the cash valuation, as found by the Board of Revision is nine times greater than the assessed valuation on the books of the County Commissioners. Those taxpayers, therefore, who have been paying tax upon a less proportion than one-ninth of their cash valuation will have their valuations increased, while those who have been paying upon more than a ninth, will have their assessments diminished. Each individual, in order to find the amount upon which he will have to pay, must divide his cash valuation by nine, and the quotient, will be his equalized valuation. In the "rural districts," however, the tax is assessed upon two-thirds of the equalized valuation, under the provisions of the consolidation act.

The aggregate cash valuations fall considerably below the amount anticipated, somesupposing that it would reach nearly if not quite $300,000,000, thus increasing the divisor corres pondingly; but the fact that the actual value is nine times greater than the assessed value cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect upon the credit of the city in the financial markets of the country. It shows that we are possessed of vastly greater wealth than we have got credit for upon our property records heretofore, and that our indebtedness, large as it is, is amply secured to those who hold our obligations.

It is not to be supposed that these figures will be regarded complacently by all who are interested in them. The fact that in nearly all the old wards, where real estate is held to be much more productive than in the new wards, the average percentage is much less than under the old system, while in the rural districts the percentage is largely increased, will give occasion for dissatisfaction and complaint. As will be seen by the table given below, the greatest percentage of decrease is in the Tenth ward, which will pay forty-two hundred per cent. less than heretofore, while the highest increase is in the Twenty-first ward, which will pay three and ninety-four hundreths per cent. more than under the old method. The table showing these percentages will be found exceedingly interesting, as indicating that the assessments have either been grossly unjust heretofore, or that the Board has come far short of accomplishing what has been so much desired—*equalization*. Below are the figures:

THE COUNTY VALUATIONS.

Table showing the assessed county valuations of the several wards, upon which the city tax has been heretofore based:

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
First	$1,483,410	$ 8,260	$1,491,670
Second	1,260,161	56,522	1,316,683
Third	1,597,336	36,594	1,633,928
Fourth	1,730,681	42,070	1,772,751
Fifth	466,623	4,545	471,168
Sixth	673,062	7,815	680,877
Seventh	540,466	14,710	555,176
Eighth	511,774	12,286	524,060
Ninth	999,987	19,375	1,019,362
Tenth	677,206	4,320	681,526
Eleventh	599,220	23,085	662,305
Twelfth, 1st pre.	586,536	2,135	588,671
Twelfth, 2d pr.	455,511	2,600	458,111
Thirteenth	344,391	6,698	351,089
Fourteenth	598,342	18,276	616,618
Fifteenth	415,942	5,225	421,167
Sixteenth	432,347	11,500	443,847
Seventeenth	650,417	11,635	662,052
Eighteenth	231,382	8,150	239,532
Nineteenth	299,734	16,900	316,634
Twentieth	387,815	39,722	427,537
Twenty-first	266,302	19,777	286,079
Twenty-second	372,877	50,471	423,348
Twenty-third	257,908	15,140	273,048
Twenty-fourth	173,596	4,050	177,646
Twenty-fifth	406,153	13,470	419,623
Twenty-sixth	414,888	9,310	424,198
Twenty-seventh	161,460	2,030	163,490
Twenty-eigth	398,826	4,530	403,356
Twenty-ninth	371,773	6,190	377,963
Thirtieth	352,541	5,772	358,313
Thirty-first	78,021	1,290	79,311
Thirty-second	201,065	6,730	207,795
Thirty-third	209,591	3,615	213,206
Thirty-fourth	209,549	3,673	213,222
Thirty-fifth	89,828	1,775	91,603
Thirty-sixth	159,645	5,345	164,990
Total	$19,066,366	$505,589	$19,571,955

THE CASH VALUATIONS.

Table showing the cash valuations of the several wards, as fixed by the Board of Revision under the Equalization Ordinance:

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Total.
First	$ 7,154,997	$ 160,505	$ 7,315,502
Second	7,141,661	237,105	7,378,766
Third	13,443,420	116,025	13,559,445
Fourth	9,493,571	122,825	9,616,576
Fifth	2,739,662	38,725	2,778,387
Sixth	4,771,573	54,685	4,826,258
Seventh	3,109,767	23,325	3,133,092
Eighth	3,016,800	29,135	3,045,935
Ninth	3,993,247	243,500	4,236,747
Tenth	2,545,073	32,460	2,577,533
Eleventh	4,877,901	79,170	4,957,071
Twelfth—1st pr.	4,115,756	98,365	4,214,121
Twelfth—2d pre.	3,375,599	14,685	3,390,284
Thirteenth	5,464,363	34,235	5,498,598
Fourteenth	10,954,503	392,650	11,347,153
Fifteenth	3,699,810	26,202	3,726,015
Sixteenth	4,074,700	46,025	4,119,725
Seventeenth	6,716,581	44,235	6,760,816
Eighteenth	4,335,800	25,640	4,361,440
Nineteenth	8,369,760	125,189	8,494,949
Twentieth	9,826,120	243,705	10,069,825
Twenty-first	9,892,590	274,625	10,167,215
Twenty-second	9,603,440	116,740	9,720,180
Twenty-third	4,361,605	55,235	4,416,840
Twenty-fourth	2,079,535	19,115	2,098,650
Twenty-fifth	3,737,052	70,740	3,807,792
Twenty-sixth	3,449,050	37,675	3,486,725
Twenty-seventh	2,145,565	16,385	2,161,950
Twenty-eighth	2,355,065	21,470	2,376,535
Twenty-ninth	2,176,460	28,220	2,204,680
Thirtieth	2,066,426	29,860	2,096,286
Thirty-first	1,150,015	6,855	1,156,870
Thirty-second	2,286,995	24,130	2,311,125
Thirty-third	687,969	195,925	883,894
Thirty-fourth	943,600	11,300	954,900
Thirty-fifth	1,621,918	15,085	1,637,003
Thirty-sixth	1,221,531	37,360	1,258,891
Total	$172,998,660	$3,149,114	$176,147,774

PERCENTAGE OF DECREASE AND INCREASE.

The following table will show the aggregate percentage taken in the several wards, to be assessed under the equalized valuations, compared with the old assessments. Where the figure is below one hundred, as in the Tenth ward, (.42¼), it indicates that the percentage is 57¾ less than under the old system; and where the figure exceeds one hundred, as in the Twenty-first ward, (3.94¼), it shows the increased percentage.

Wards.	Per cent.	Wards.	Per cent.
1	.54¼	19	2.98¼
2	.62¼	20	2.61¼
3	.92¼	21	3.94¼
4	.60¼	22	2.55¼
5	.65½	23	1.80
6	.78¼	24	1.31¼
7	.62¼	25	1.00¼
8	.64¼	26	.91½
9	.46¼	27	1.46¼
10	.42¼	28	.65¼
11	.88¼	29	.65
12—1st pr'c't	.79¼	30	.63½
12—2d pr'c't	.81½	31	1.62¼
13	1.74	32	1.23¼
14	2.04¼	33	.46¼
15	.98¼	34	.49¼
16	1.03¼	35	1.98¼
17	1.13¼	36	.84¼
18	2.02¼		

Some explanations are made in connection with the above figures. It will be observed that the average reduction is very slight in the Third ward, compared with that in the First, Second, Fourth and some other wards. This is accounted for by the largely increased values on Wood and Smithfield streets, and Fifth avenue. Had it not been for these increased assessments, the ward would have stood about the same as the Second. The Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth wards will pay on nearly the same aggregates as before. Of the South Side wards, which show a decrease, the Thirty-third heads the list. There is also a decrease in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth. The greatest increase is in the Twenty-first ward, followed in the order named by the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty second, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, etc. The greatest increase on the South Side is in the Thirty-fifth ward; but the Thirty-first, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-second wards are pretty well up in the figures.

The aggregate cash valuations will be laid before the Board of Revision to-day; but, while the figures are yet subject to alteration, it is not believed that any change will be made. The assessments having been finally determined, will have to stand unless set aside by some higher power than the Board of Revision.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A Remarkable Exhibit.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the old United States Life Insurance Company, of New York. There is laid before the public an analysis of the assets of this company, showing that on the 31st of December, 1872, 94½ per cent. of the company's entire assets (nearly $4,000,000) was drawing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. Several other points as to the condition of the company calls for favorable mention.

First, The surplus of the United States Life, by the New York standard of valuation, and that recommended by the Insurance convention, is $991,558 93.

2d. The United States Life has $124 02 of assets for every $100 00 of liabilities.

We have pleasure in laying these facts before our readers because we believe there is an increasing interest felt in Life Insurance. The payment last year alone of over $25,000,000 to widows and orphans, is positive proof of the amount of good done by these institutions.

NEW PLAN OF INSURANCE.

While the United States Life Insurance Company issue policies on all the old plans of Life and Endowment, in order to meet the requirements of that class of the public who are desirous of insuring, but who are prevented on account of the immediate cost of all the plans heretofore offered, or of those who prefer a more definite contract, free from the contingencies which arise from the uncertainty of Dividends and Surrender Values, they have prepared and are ready to issue the "Five Year Continuable Term Policy." On this plan of insurance at age 30 for $10,000, the annual premium for each of the first five years will be $117,60. At the end of this time another policy will be issued for $10,000 at the annual premium for five more years of $130.30. At the end of the second term of five years another policy will be issued for the same amount, at an annual premium of $147 10. Five years later at an annual premium of $181 80. Five years later at $241 20 per annum. Then for $331 40, and so on increasing the premium every five years as long as the policy holder may desire to continue.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE.

This company has been fitting up and will occupy for the present a very handsome branch office in Carr's new buildings, 58 Fifth avenue, but purpose erecting at an early day an elegant office building in our city. The management of this branch is in the hands of Mr. J. Palmer O'Neil, of New York. Mr. O'Neil is well known as one of the successful life insurance men of the country, and during his sojourn with us has made many warm personal friends, who will be glad to hear of his success in our city.

The officers of the United States Life are men of high standing and integrity in New York, and the President, Mr. John E. Dewitt, is one of the live active men in the business. We are pleased to learn that Prest. Dewitt will soon visit our city for the purpose of selecting a site for their proposed new building. For this $150,000 are to be expended, which will give the company a permanent footing here. At the last Legislature authority was given this company to hold real estate in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Those interested in Life Insurance should call on Mr. O'Neil, who will be found an agreeable and accommodating gentleman, able and willing to give every information on the subject.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1873.

The money market in Pittsburgh shows all the symptoms of approaching summer ease. Good borrowers, as a rule, have disappeared from the street, and are being accommodated by their banks to the full extent of their wants. The capitalists who usually supply the wants of outside borrowers, are looking around for summer investments, and have made very material concessions in the rates of discount.

The banks, anticipating a call from the Comptroller of the Currency are keeping themselves in snug condition, and will be prepared after that event to extend their lines of discount more than at present.

—New York exchange is still scarce, selling between the banks at par.

—The discussion this afternoon in Councils, of the act of the Legislature approved April 9th, 1873, repealing all laws and acts of Assembly exempting the bonds of counties, cities boroughs and incorporated districts of the State from the payment of State taxes, excites more than usual interest, as it is a question which affects the city to the extent of five per cent. of the interest on all bonds hereafter to be issued for water extension and street improvements.

The sale of the bonds at par in their present condition is almost an impossibility, not that the present tax of five per cent. of the coupon interferes with the sale of the bonds, but the fact that the State has power to assess any tax that she may see fit and may assess such a rate of tax that they will not yield any income at all.

If the Councils do not pass an ordinance assuming whatever taxes the State may assess, we doubt if they can be marketed at over 95 cents on the dollar, entailing a direct loss of the city equal to the present tax for fifteen years. As a question, therefore, the State tax should be provided for by Councils until the repealing act can itself be repealed, or section 4 of the act of March 21, 1873, be made applicable to municipal as well as private corporations.

—The following is a summary of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of the famous Boesel Railroad law:

First. Taxation can only be authorized for public purposes. When, therefore, a statute authorizes a county, township or municipality to levy taxes, not above a given per cent., on the taxable property of the locality, for the purchase of building so much of a railroad as can be built for that amount, and the part of a railroad so to be built can be of no public utility, unless used to accomplish an unconstitutional purpose, such tax is illegal and cannot be imposed.

Second. Section sixth, article eighth, of the Constitution, declares that "the General Assembly shall never authorize any county, city, town or township, by a vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to or in aid of any such company, corporation or association."

Third. What the General Assembly is thus prohibited from doing directly, it has no power to do indirectly. Where public credit or money is furnished by any of the sub-divisions of the State named, to be used in part construction of a work, which, under the statute authorizing the construction, must be completed, if completed at all, by other parties out of their own means, who are to own or have the beneficial control and management of the work when completed, the public money or credit thus used can only be regarded as furnished for or in aid of such parties.

Fourth. The act of April 23d, 1872, to authorize the counties, townships and municipalities therein named to build railroads, etc. (69 O. L., 84) authorizes the raising of money by taxation, which is equally applicable to the unlawful purpose of aiding railroad companies and others engaged in building and operating railroads, as it is to any lawful purpose, and gives to the officers entrusted with the control and application of the money thus raised, no means or power of discrimination as to the lawfulness or unwillingness of the work or purpose to which it is to be applied, and thus is in contravention of section sixth, article eighth, of the Constitution, and therefore void.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	121⅛	121⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116¼	116
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	118⅝	118⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	120⅛	120⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118⅝	118⅝
10-40s	114½	114⅛
New 5s		114⅛
Gold	117½	117⅝
Currency 6s	115½	115½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117⅝
United States 6s of 1881	121⅛
United States 5 20s of 1862	116
United States 5 20s of 1864	116⅛
United States 5 20s of 1865	116⅝
United States 10-40s	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	118⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	120⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118⅛
Currency Pacifics	115⅛

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 21, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
Canton	....	....	....	97	....	....
Western Union Tel	86⅛	86⅛	86	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
Adams Express	....	93	....	93	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	80	....	80	....	....
American Express	....	67⅛	....	67⅛	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	70⅞	....	....
New York Central	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Erie	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
Michigan Central	....	103	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90	90⅞
Illinois Central	....	115	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pitts	....	87	....	87	....	....
Chicago and N. W	....	75	....	77	....	....
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	....	....	81⅞	....	....
Rock Island	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	....	108⅞
St. Paul	55	55	54⅞	54⅞	....	54⅞
St Paul pref	....	72	....	72⅞	....	....
Wabash	69	69⅛	....	69	69	69
Wabash pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	93	....	93	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅞	42⅞	....	42⅞	42⅞	42
Union Pacific	30⅞	31	31	30⅞	....	30⅞
Chicago and Alton	....	110⅛	....	110⅛	....	....
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart and Erie	....	....	....	2⅛	2⅛	....
Harlem	....	128⅛	130	129⅛	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. and I. C.	31	31	....	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
Hannibal and St. Jo	....	....	....	36	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Ex Div.

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn'a Central	54½	Phila. and Erie	25¼
Reading	58	Penn'a. Allotments	53½
United Co.'s of N. J.	119½	Pittsburgh 5s	74
Oil Creek	31½	Allegheny Valley 7-30	94½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½	Central Trans tion	47¼

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market, taken as a whole, was a shade firmer, although there was no quotable change in prices. Holders appear to have made up their minds to make no further concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE.

The market could not be called active. Parker's was firmer: holders were asking $2 30a2 32½, an advance. In our market spot was held at 6a6¼c. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no changes to note in prices. Dispatches from the East report a steady market. Philadelphia spot 19a19¼c; June 19⅜a19¾c. In this market standard brands were offered at 16c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady, with a good trade demand. City $2 10@2 15; country $2 00a2 05.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 21.—The *Herald* says: The market is quiet and firmer. On upper road the market advanced about 5 cents, closing firm at $2 50a2 50½. Spot at Oil City is quoted at $2 55, which is an advance of 5 cents. Parker's firmer at $2 30a2 32½. Tidioute unchanged and nothing doing at $2 30. Sales:

1,300 bbls upper road, spot	$2 50
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 52½
2 000 bbls upper road, regular	2 52½
500 bbls Oil City, spot	2 55
2,000 bbls Parker's, U. & M.	2 32½
250 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 30

NEW YORK, May 21—Closing May 20.—Market dull and prices unchanged, with rather weak feeling; crude in bulk 8¾a9c; refined 19¼c; cases 25½c. Philadelphia delivery steadier, with sales 8,000 bbls refined last half June at 19½c.

TIDIOUTE, May 21.—Market firmer at $2 35 bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 21.—Market weak at $2 25.

ROUSEVILLE, May 21.—Market firmer at $2 40.

OIL CITY, May 21.—Market quiet at $2 55.

TITUSVILLE, May 21.—Market firm; spot $2 55, with sales; market continues quiet.

PARKER'S LANDING, May 21.—Market dull at $2 20a2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Market steady; S. W. prompt 19a19¼c; crude in bbls 13¼a13½c; cases, 24c; June sold at 19½c; futures, June 19⅜a19½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOXBURG, May 21.—Market quiet with no sellers; buyers at $2 25.

OIL CITY, May 21.—Market quiet and firm at $2 50a2 55.

TITUSVILLE, May 21.—Market opened very firm with buyers plenty; no sellers; sales of spot at $2 50a2 52 now bid; no sellers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Crude not quoted; refined—spot, May, 18½c; June 19¼c.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Crude 8½c; refined 19¼a19⅜c. Market dull but steady.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 19—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 347 cars or 5,415 head, making 9,400 head for the week against 8,250 head last week. Among offerings were all grades of quality from poor to fancy native steers, and from very common to very good Texans; sellers complained bitterly of the prices they were forced to accept and the market generally was regarded as a hard one for the selling interest, but the reported sales show no important change since Friday last or for the week, and not more than half dozen car loads remained unsold. Native steers ranged from 10 to 13c, with most of sales at 11a12c; Texans sold at 9a11c, chiefly 10a10½c; perhaps $1 00 per head would cover the actual decline in prices. Sales include 13 cars Texans, scant 6 cwt, 10½a11c; 10 cars, 5¾ cwt, 10½c; 5 cars, 5 cwt, 10c; 4 cars, 5¼ cwt, 9½c; 6 cars, 6¼ cwt, 10½c; and 2 cars very poor, 5 cwt, 9c; 8 cars Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, 12a12½c; 5 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11½a12c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, 12c; 5 cars, 7 cwt, 11¾a12½c; 5 cars, 8¼ cwt, 12½a13½c; 11 cars, 7½ cwt, 12a13c; 4 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11½c; 6 cars, 8½ cwt, 12½a13½c; 3 cars, 9¼ cwt, 12½c; 16 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11½a13c; 5 cars, 6½ cwt, 11½a12c; 2 cars, 5¾ cwt, 10½c; 10 cars do stillers, 6½ cwt, 11½a11¾c; 4 cars Missouri cattle, 9¼ cwt, 11½a13c, and 6 cars Ohio stillers, 6½ cwt, 11¼a11¾c.

Sheep—Receipts 4,100 head, making 18,240 head for the weak against 16,950 head last week. Market dull and weak at 5¼a6½c for sheared sheep and 7a8½c for unshorn. Sales include 5 cars sheared Ohio sheep, 88 lbs, at 6½c; 2 cars, 102 lbs, at 6½c; 2 cars, 89 lbs, at 6½c, and 2 cars, 84 lbs, at 6½c. Spring lambs dull at 10a14c, with sales of one car load Virginia lambs, 46 lbs, at 10c.

Calves—Plenty and easier; receipts 720 head, making 4,220 head for the week, against 4,170 head last week; extreme range 6½a9½c.

Hogs—Receipts yesterday and to-day 96 cars or 11,630 head of hogs, making 56,520 head for the week against 44,900 head last week. Market weak at 5½a5¾c for live hogs, and 6¾a7½c for city dressed, a decline of about ¼c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Cotton steady at 18½c. Flour quiet at $7 75a8 00. Wheat quiet at $1 68a1 70. Corn steady at 49a50c. Rye quiet at 82a83c. Oats quiet at 42a48c. Barley firm. Groceries steady. Oils firm. Eggs easier at 13½a14c. Butter dull, but unchanged. Coffee scarce and firm. Provisions quiet. Mess pork dull and held at $17 00. Lard dull; nothing doing; no round lots offered; steam 8¾a9c. Bulk meats quiet; sales of shoulders at 6½c; clear rib sides 8½c cash or buyer May; clear do held at 8¾c. Bacon dull; jobbing sales of shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear do 9½c; demand at ½c less. Whisky firm at 88c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1873.

REMARKS.—There is so little change in prices that we will not take up space with extended remarks. It may not be amiss, however, to state that trade, in all its varied ramifications, is improving daily, and dealers are not disposed to find fault with the situation of things. With the weather all that could be wished, rivers in good navigable order, and railroads taxed to their utmost capacity to carry the goods thrown upon them, is it any wonder that trade should quicken into new life?

Among the newest arrivals from the mild, advanced climate of North Carolina may be mentioned new potatoes and strawberries—the former selling at $8 00 per bbl and the latter at 40c per box. They will be lower bye and bye.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,796	10,016	17,812
Apples, bbls	1,476	1,942	3,418
Cheese, bxs	1,080	1,108	2,188
Corn, sacks	1,326	1,345	2,651
Wheat, sacks	6,263	4,180	10,442
Barley, sacks	1,717	663	2,380
Rye, sacks	1,612	1,144	2,756
Oats, sacks	10,693	7,989	18,682
Butter, pkgs	298	369	667
Bacon, pieces	12,574	5,651	18,225
Bacon, tierces	728	923	1,650

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The receipts are on the decline, being only 147 bbls, against 281 bbls. Prices, however, show no signs of a decline, prime cooking and eating apples selling very readily at $3 50@4 00 ⅌ bbl; lower grades are dull sale, and range from $1 25 to $3 00 ⅌ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an improved demand and a choice article will fetch 60c ⅌ gallon; other grades 45@50c.

ALES—Strange as it may appear the passage of the local option law in many of the adjoining counties has had little or no effect upon the demand for choice Pittsburgh brands of ale. We are reported large sales to the city and country trade at the following figures; Bass's English ale, kilderkins, 25 gallons, $24; bbls, 45 gallons, $45; hhds, 65 gallons $68; X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11.

ASHES—There is a continued fair demand for this invaluable and indispensible article. We are not advised of any change in prices but are assured that they are very firm. We quote as follows: Common soda ash 4¼@4⅜c; refined 6@6½c; pots 9@9½c, pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@3¾c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

BUTTER—Receipts 50 packages. The market is slow, dull and drooping, and exact prices hard to quote. But we opine that the following figures will not be wide the mark: extra choice bright yellow grass butter 25c ⅌ lb; prime 20@22c ⅌ lb; good 18@20c; medium to good 10@15c; common 8@9c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues to rule active, and dealers have about all the trade they can coveniently attend to. The receipts of green meats from the West continue large. This stock, on arrival, will be immediately placed in the smoke houses, and as soon as properly cured will be used to replenish the depleted stocks in store. There is an active foreign demand for American bacon, and so long as it continues prices here will rule firm, and will, in all probability, go higher. The receipts of tierce bacon since our last extended report were 58, pieces 2,500. The following are the quotations at which sales are made by leading dealers in this city: Sugar cured hams 14½c; canvased do 15c; shoulders do 10c; canvased do 10½c; rib sides 10c; clear rib plain do 9c; sides 10¼c; clear sides 11c; breakfast bacon, clear, 12½c; do canvased 13c; sugar cured beef 18½c; do canvased 19c; mess ⅌ bbl $18 50; beef tongues ⅌ doz $7 50; ham sausage ⅌ lb 10c; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, 10¼c; do refined 10½c; do prime leaf, half bbls, 11¼c; do do kegs 11½c; do do buckets 11¾c; do 3 lb caddies 12½c; do 5 do 12¼c; do 3 lb buckets 13¼c; do 6 do 13½c.

BEANS—The demand for prime white navy beans continues very active, and we are reported sales at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bushel.

BROOM CORN—There is a better inquiry with sales green at 3½@4c; hurl 5½c; red top 3c.

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates are as follows: Three bushel 53c; two and a half bushel 45c; two bushel 37c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans ⅌ doz at $1 60; ½ lb cans $3 00; lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27 00; 10 and 25 lb cans, wood boxes, ⅌ lb 40c.

CEMENT—Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bbl; Louisville, $2 00@2 60; Rosendale, $4@4 50; White lime, $2 00; Calcined Plaster, $4 50@5 00; Land Plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 ⅌ case. The market is reported very animated, and it is not unlikely that an advance may take place. So now is the time to lay in a stock.

CHEESE—There is little old stock in the market. The new yield is coming in freely, and is said to be of excellent quality. The receipts for the past forty-eight hours were 609 boxes. We quote as follows: Old New York Goshen 16½@17c ⅌ lb; new Ohio Factory 14@15c; new Ohio Dairy 11@12c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 11@13c.

CANNED GOODS.—*American Pickles*—Pints ⅌ dozen $1 50; quarts $2 50; half gals $3 75; gallons $9 50; barrels of 1,200 each $10 00; half barrels of 600 each $5 75.

English Pickles—Chow chow ⅌ dozen, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; mixed pickles, pints $3 75; quarts $6 50; small cherkin, pints $4 50; quarts $7 50; white onions, quarts $7 50; cauliflower, pints $3 75; piccalilli, pints $3 75.

Coleman's Mustard—¼ lb cans $2 10 per dozen; ½ lb cans $3 75; 1 lb cans $7 50; 4 and 6 lb cans 42c; 10 lb cans 40c; 18 lb kegs 35c.

Ketchups, Sauces, &c—Tomato ketchup ⅌ dozen, pints $1 50; quarts $2 45; Halford sauce, pints $4 25; ½ pints $2 50; pepper sauce, pints $1 25; mustard, French, pints $1 50; assorted jellies, pints $1 50; goblet jellies, pints $2 75.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand for country cured meats continues active. The stocks on hand are not large, yet fully up to the requirements of the trade. As the quality is good and prices low, it comes within the reach of all classes. We are reported sales at the following figures: Hams 10@12c; shoulders 6½@7c; clear sides 8½@9c; jowls 3c. Country lard 7@8@8½c ⅌ lb as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's $13 00@14 00 ⅌ bbl; other varieties $8 00@10 00.

CIDER—Pure sweet $7 00@8 00 ⅌ bbl; Demand light.

CARBON OIL—Sales car lots at works at 16½c ⅌ gallon.

CRACKERS—The market is very active and the supply on hand is hardly able to keep up with the demand. Boston Crackers, 8c ⅌ lb; Extra Boston Crackers, 10c; Butter Crackers, 7½c; Cream Crackers, 22c; Fruit Crackers, 13½c; Fruit Cakes, 13½c; Ginger Cakes, 13c; Ginger snaps, 13½c; N. Y. Water Crackers, 7½c; Orange Cakes 13c; Oyster Crackers, 7½c; Lemon Crackers, 12½c; Soda Crackers, 7½c; Sugar Crackers, 10c; Water Crackers, 7½c; Wine Crackers, 10c; Lemon Jumbles, 13½c; Sugar Jumbles, 13½c; Spiced Jumbles, 13½c; Imperial Crackers, 18c; Novelty Crackers, 15c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—From the dullness of the market it would seem that the season for the sale of dry fruits was about over. Be this as it may, the market is reported very dull. We quote nominally as follows: Peaches, halves, 6½@7c; mixed, 5½@6c; peeled at 16@18c; apples 3@4c; blackberries 10@12c; pitted cherries 15@19c; unpitted 6@7c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—The product in the shape of eggs, is on the increase, and we are reported a decline in prices of 1c per dozen, the ruling figures to-day being 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ⅌ lb.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ⅌ bbl; medium shore, No 1, $23 ⅌ bbl; Bay, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits, 32c more; Lake herring, quarters, $2 15; white fish $8.

GROCERIES—We note a quiet market to-day in this branch of business. Sugars are dull and we reduce our quotations, as will be noted below. At the low prices ruling we look for liberal purchases of sugar. Coffee is still strong in price, and higher rates may rule ere long. No change in the price of syrups or other goods. Following are the figures at which leading houses make sales:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 22½@23½c; fair 21@21½c; Old Government Java 31c; other Javas, 26@28c; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 28c; loose, 27½c; roasted Java 33½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10¼c; C, yellow, 10½c; circle C, 10½c; lower grades 8@10c.

Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades ranging 60 to 40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½@8c.

Teas—Oolong 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japans 50c to $1 16; imperial 60c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 45; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

GARDEN VEGETABLES—Radishes 40@50c ⅌ dozen bunches; asparagus $2 50@3 00 do; onions 60c do; peas $6 00@7 00 ⅌ bbl; new potatoes $8 00 ⅌ bbl; strawberries, choice, 40c ⅌ quart, cucumbers $1 50 ⅌ doz.

FLOUR—The market still continues in an excited state, and an advance of 25c per barrel on western flours is predicted during the week. The corner in wheat in Chicago is having its effect upon the market here, and whilst dealers are selling small lots at old rates, they say that prices must advance, as they cannot buy to sell at the present figures. There is a continued active demand for choice western flours as well as home brands made from choice white, amber and red wheats. We quote as follows: Mills—$9 10, $9 50, $10 50. Western brands—The store rates are as follows: Spring wheat $7 25, $8 00@8 25; red winter, good to choice brands, $8 50, $8 75@9 00 ⅌ bbl. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75 ⅌ bbl. Oat meal $8 00.

GRAIN—Receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat, sacks	850	Oats, sacks	1,252
Corn, sacks	341		

It will be seen that the receipts of grain continue light. Particularly is this the case with wheat, corn and oats. Nor is there any reason to anticipate an increased supply for some time to come. At the time when farmers could have sent forward their surplus grain the horrid condition of the roads deterred them, and now, owing to the backwardness of the season they cannot spare the time, as the spring crop, if put in at all, must be done at once. The ebb and flow of the markets in the West superinduces an unsteady state of trade here. The city mills are drawing their supplies of wheat direct from the western markets, whilst country mills are supplied through commission men. Oats is in good demand, with a stronger and firmer feeling, prime white being held at 50c. Shelled corn is stronger and may be quoted at 58a59c; mixed 48c. Corn—There is an active trade demand, and owing to limited receipts prices are very firm and a shade better. We are cognizant of a sale of one car load prime white on track at 50c ⅌ bush; mixed held at 48c. With regard to rye and barley we have no change to note in prices. The demand is limited and prices are nominally as follows: Rye 80@85c ⅌ bush. Barley—Fall 95c@$1; spring 85@90c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bbl.

HOPS—Sales 1872s at 55@60c; old, 18@20c.

HAY—Baled on wharf and track $26 00@28 00 ⅌ ton; wagon $35 00@40 00 ⅌ ton, delivered.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1, 75c; No 1, 70c; No 2, 63@65c.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 19c ⅌ lb.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 45; seconds $1 10@1 30; shorts 90c; chopped corn and oats $1 35; chopped corn $1 25; bolted corn meal $1 30.

MAPLE SUGARS AND SYRUPS—Sugar, rough, 15@16c ⅌ lb; cakes 16a17½c; syrup, jug included, $1 35@1 40 ⅌ gallon.

POULTRY—Live chickens by the coop, 80@85c ⅌ pair.

POTATOES—Peachblows 80@85 ⅌ bushel; mixed 68@70c; sweets $4 65 ⅌ bushel.

PEA NUTS—Per lb 3½@4½c; ⅌ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—We are reported sales at 3½@3¾c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 75@5 90; timothy seed $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 00@2 10.

SALT—Sales No 1 at $1 65 ⅌ bbl; No 2, $1 15.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00.

TALLOW—Market firm at 8@8¼c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—The market is quite active at 93@95c ⅌ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 50; three hoop do, $2 75; No 3 tubs, $9 00; No 2 do, $10 00; No 1 do, $11 50; wash boards, I X L, $2 50; do Todd's, $2 75; do Acme, $2 75.

COAL AND COKE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

May 20.—There has been a good trade for the season and prices steadily supported.

Youghiogheny, delivered	17@18c
Ohio river, delivered	15@16c
Kanawha, delivered	17@00c
Cannel, delivered	22@24c
Youghiogheny coke, at yards	12@00c
Youghiogheny coke, delivered	14@16c
Cannel coke, at yards	5@00c
Cannel coke, delivered	7@ 9c

LOUISVILLE.

May 20—We quote Pittsburgh at 18c per bushel by retail, and 13c by the barge-load afloat; Indiana 16c, Pomeroy at 15c per bushel, and anthracite at $10@10 50 per ton.

Coal Shipments for April.

The movements of coal for the month of April last compared with the same month of the preceding three years, are as follows:

April.	1870. Bushels.	1871. Bushels.	1872. Bushels.	1873. Bushels.
Pool No 1	1,067,000	644,000	1,780,000	1,352,600
Pool No 2	4,200,700	3,237,100	6,054,500	5,428,600
Pool No 3	1,200,700	1,088,000	1,274,800	1,722,000
Pool No 4	939,900	779,400	924,500	1,485,100
Coke shipped from Pool No 2	......	......	....	744,500
Total	7,397,300	5,748,500	10,033,800	10,773,500

The following are the April shipments of coal and coke by river and rail for the past four years:

	1870. Bushels.	1871. Bushels.	1872. Bushels.	1873. Bushels.
Cincinnati	1,633,000	1,545,000	4,702,000	2,998,000
Louisville	2,733,000	1,955,000	9,999,500	4,549,000
Cairo	141,000			
New Orleans	515,000		2,468,000	....
Memphis			160,000	154,000
Nashville			92,000	65,000
St. Louis			175,000	274,000
Paducah				5,000
Total	5,022,000	3,540,000	17,468,000	8,036,000

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 21.—Wheat dull, No 1 Milwaukee $1 68; amber Michigan $1 95; white western $2 03. Corn unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No head.	Horses, No. head	Mules, No. head
Thursday, May 15	1,968	2,000	2,200	150	68
Friday, May 16	2,888	1,700	1,200	210	17
Saturday, May 17	504	5,206	200	30	34
Sunday, May 18	1,872	3,415	2,200	15	
Monday, May 19	1,872	1,900	2,400	75	34
Tuesday, May 20	18	1,200	1,600	15	
Wednesday, May 21	934	2,685	5,000	135	34
Total	9,916	18,045	14,800	630	187

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, May 15	2,034	2,800	3,400	165	68
Friday, May 16	1,548	2,600	800	75	17
Saturday, May 17	3,664	2,100	400	150	17
Monday, May 19	1,458	5,800	600	75	34
Tuesday, May 20	1,266	1,600	1,000	15	17
Wednesday, May 21	924	2,500	5,000	135	....
Total	10,814	16,950	11,200	615	153

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy for through and fair of way cattle intended to be sold at this point. The market closed last Friday evening dull, though everything was sold or shipped out, but the feeling was not good. This week up till Monday evening the receipts were large but as above noted principally through cattle. On Tuesday trade opened with a fair supply on sale and a good attendance of buyers from the country towns. Trade ruled moderately active throughout the day, the number of cattle selling considerable, but all to local dealers; not one load, so far as we could learn, being for the Philadelphia trade. The market, while active and sales fair, had no good feeling, and sellers all reported prices at least ½c lower. Buyers for the regular markets all held back and said they would not purchase unless at prices considerably lower than last week. This caused country dealers to take things more easy, and as they were the only buyers in the market, holders had either to sell or ship out. Some owners of stock after unloading and fedding saw the feeling and condition of the market and concluded to not offer stock here, and consequently shipped out again, preferring, as they said, if money had to be lost to lose it at the end of the string. On Wednesday trade opened slow and continued so all day. The buyers from the country were by this time pretty well stocked, and sellers had to look after other purchasers, Philadelphia men were laying on their oars, and when a seller would come and offer to sell them cattle, they would tell a pitiful story about the bad market experienced last Monday. Very few cattle changed hands in the afternoon, and the market closed dull and weak. To-day the offerings are fair both in quality and number but trade is bad, the market moving slow at prices off from last week from ¼ to ½c.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 85; extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 35 to $6 50; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25; extra 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; common $5 25 to 5 75.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle continues light. The demand is fair and sales are made readily. Prices ranged from $5 for common to $5 50 for prime.

Fresh Cows.

The offerings of fresh cows fair. The demand is good and sellers who have prime milkers that they can recommend have no difficulty in selling at fair prices which are about as follows: $35 to $45 for common to good and from $50 to $75 for prime to extra.

Horses.

The shipments of horses East continues heavy. The market is reported better, and sales are made readily. A dealer informed us that a good driving horse would find plenty of buyers if held at a reasonable figure. There is also a heavy demand for street car horses. The shipments this week amount to 630 head.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week ending to-day has been heavy. On Friday and Saturday last it was light, and a reaction took place, prime Philadelphia hogs commanding $6 00 to $6 10, and Yorkers $5 40 to $5 60. Since then trade has underwent quite a change. Under the influence of unfavorable advices from the East, coupled with a heavy run here, prices have declined from ¼ to ½c from rates of Friday last. The decline seems to be general, East and West, as at Chicago hogs are cheap and, of course, with a dull market there they will find their way here. As it stands, the market is dull and bad; prices low, and no money in the trade for sellers, all of whom go home out of pocket. How long this state of affairs will continue is hard to tell but certain it is there will be no change until the runs come lighter.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $5 70; prime do, $5 50 to $5 60; Baltimore or mixed hogs $5 10 to $5 20; prime Yorkers $5 00; common $4 80 to $4 90.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week was fair. The good market met with last week is now followed by one extremely bad. No doubt prices telegraphed all over the country last week, had the effect of causing shippers to send stock with the expectation of meeting a good market, but they have been sorely disappointed. New York off, and Erisman who is either up or down, when he received the bad news, left the pens as Billy Hill a Philadelphia buyer said, taking his shadow with him. By the way Erisman is the largest buyer for New York, and it was with evident satisfaction that Philadelphia buyers saw him leave the pens for they instantly commenced to bear down the prices and refused to purchase unless concessions were made. This sellers had to do as the receipts were few and with more reported coming, they thought best to sell. The market opened on Wednesday morning with 28 car loads in the pens, and as some of the buyers were already supplied trade ruled slow and dull, closing in the evening bad. Prices are off from ¼c to ½c, and from appearances trade will toward the close wind up even worse.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, $5 75; prime 90 lbs, $5 50; prime 85 lbs, $5 25; prime 80 lbs, $5 00.

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
34	38,480	$6 00	60	78,260	$6 35
15	17,370	6 00	15	19,180	6 35
12	16,280	6 12	2	3,090	4 25
75	10,020	6 65	8	5,680	4 25
12	10,690	4 62	19	19,680	5 25
19	20,900	4 40	19	19,310	4 37
19	14,950	4 00			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	19,730	$6 20	17	18,330	$5 75
14	21,750	4 37	28	32,860	6 15
16	19,110	5 80	6	4,870	4 00
16	21,870	6 50	2	3,180	4 75
16	20,120	6 30	12	12,370	5 75
5	5,020	5 60	33	41,140	6 35
4	4,730	5 5	2	2,330	4 50
52	56,220	5 90	1	1,380	4 50
16	13,610	5 25	2	2,180	5 75
18	19,600	5 40	5	4,010	4 00
3	3,310	6 37	5	5,070	5 50
20	17,870	5 25	8	8,640	4 50
9	11,580	6 00	15	11,390	4 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
3	2,560	$5 25	95	120,720	$6 25
11	12,840	6 20	7	8,060	6 20
102	117,180	6 10	33	39,320	6 00
20	19,250	5 00	1	1,400	4 00
2	2,010	6 00	2	1,930	6 00
2	2,140	6 00	12	12,520	5 65
3	3,960	5 50	1	1,930	4 50
94	126,840	6 25	103	120,320	6 00
22	18,250	5 25	7	6,040	4 75
22	27,830	5 95	17	20,080	5 90
32	39,490	6 00	2	2,370	6 00
5	4,140	5 10	1	1,120	6 00
1	1,660	4 00	16	19,440	6 25
6	6,580	5 87	3	3,340	6 87
48	62,480	6 25	3	3,740	6 25
5	6,710	6 00	2	2,130	6 12
1	1,060	5 25			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
5	6,150	$6 00	16	17,680	$5 95
64	82,490	6 20	17	20,710	6 05
10	10,570	5 80	10	10,780	5 50
5	5,180	5 75	2	1,720	5 60
4	4,190	5 30	4	3,590	5 25
16	16,885	6 20	17	21,000	5 25
20	31,340	5 60	16	20,660	6 25
29	37,960	6 10	2	2,190	5 70
18	20,850	6 00	2	2,300	6 00
10	13,590	6 37	3	3,700	6 12
22	18,550	5 25	54	59,890	5 25
3	2,930	4 75	7	6,190	5 00
15	19,000	5 87	1	1,460	4 50
15	17,520	5 60	1	1,390	4 25
18	20,680	5 60	68	82,320	5 90
32	38,000	5 85	34	40,790	5 85
78	99,180	6 25	27	18,460	4 25
16	19,830	6 20	16	20,210	6 20
9	9,870	4 38	36	39,469	5 70
18	20,000	5 85	18	19,920	6 00
2 bulls	2,000	4 10			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY, SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
32	41,590	$6 40	1	1,550	$5 25

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
50	11,510	$5 60	41	10,570	$5 60

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
129	24,990	$5 37	102	14,650	$5 40
9	20,292	5 65	37	8,760	6 00
92	19,040	5 35	49	12,880	6 05
21	4,810	5 60	26	6,240	5 26
162	23,510	5 30	10	2,000	6 00
112	19,100	5 40	141	20,210	5 25
14	4,080	5 75	14	3,240	6 00
41	7,830	5 35	68	15,910	5 70
47	8,920	5 15	48	6,700	4 90
24	3,750	5 15	25	2,870	5 85
37	6,880	5 25	27	5,680	5 25
125	18,130	4 75	85	19,120	5 60

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
40	8,810	$5 75	89	10,950	$5 40
36	3,350	6 00	54	9,630	5 30
116	20,480	5 37	129	23,120	5 60
124	24,800	5 40	120	24,000	5 75
48	8,570	5 35	271	64,980	6 15
111	19,300	5 10	117	22,430	5 25
180	43,820	5 80	115	26,840	5 75
24	4,290	5 15	6	1,310	5 75
432	90,150	5 40	110	20,780	5 35
24	5,170	6 00	84	16,300	5 10
91	18,790	5 00	118	20,970	5 10
65	9,770	5 10	25	4,370	5 10
116	23,850	5 20	97	94,380	3 20
17	3,410	5 70	121	22,490	5 20
115	21,520	5 25	130	25,970	5 50
118	23,370	5 20			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO, SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
27	6,090	$5 90	42	7,550	$5 70
43	9,950	5 80	50	8,780	5 65
85	23,570	5 75	214	42,420	5 80
104	22,390	5 75	100	14,630	5 60
35	6,770	5 85	104	9,350	5 62
42	9,300	5 40	52	10,730	5 75
16	1,910	5 75	19	3,470	5 10
15	3,390	5 80	34	6,550	5 25
82	21,080	5 30	7	2,270	5 00
89	21,790	5 70	101	23,250	5 30
85	9,610	5 10	93	19,580	5 60
79	15,260	5 35	354	69,810	5 35
22	1,880	6 00	9	2,000	5 70
90	14,510	5 25	78	13,020	5 30
99	23,580	5 85	100	16,880	5 27
99	22,660	5 70	141	26,050	5 00
47	9,900	5 30	143	23,230	5 30
135	25,380	5 35	57	12,680	5 70
58	12,110	5 40	80	16,910	5 70
126	23,960	5 40	115	19,930	5 05

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
124	27,720	$6 00	221	40,190	$5 40
80	13,520	5 30	40	9,330	5 80
31	5,540	5 30	20	5,380	5 85
99	18,890	5 35	171	39,080	5 85
46	8,630	5 35	61	14,220	5 70
45	5,990	5 65	16	1,680	6 00
73	12,000	5 20	84	12,120	5 35
61	11,706	5 35	17	4,630	6 00
38	8,050	5 45	44	11,160	6 00
28	5,390	5 40	27	6,940	5 30
89	21,400	5 80	101	23,260	5 80

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
85	6,920	$5 35	135	11,270	$5 45
73	6,360	5 40	221	15,570	5 55
204	18,610	5 30			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
432	31,520	$5 32	208	20,210	$5 70
226	18,790	5 30	27	2,100	6 50
189	18,960	5 37	81	18,580	5 37
224	18,600	5 25	213	19,740	5 40
312	26,930	5 25			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
215	18,760	$5 87	223	19,960	$5 87
224	18,990	5 80	230	23,450	6 12
181	15,240	5 60	222	19,480	5 80
125	10,580	6 40	229	19,510	5 70
160	14,570	5 20	207	19,740	5 90
200	19,980	5 90	238	21,000	5 35
199	17,220	5 45	118	10,100	5 40
215	20,430	5 70	205	19,920	5 85
101	9,070	5 50	224	20,740	5 50
87	7,310	5 50	236	18,960	5 25
227	21,780	5 70			

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
439	31,160	5 05	100	9,300	5 60
317 per head		2 60	112 per head		2 25
168	12,970	5 00	5 per head		2 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
162	13,510	$4 00	141	12,310	$6 00
173	14,600	5 60	127	8,950	4 00
119	11,350	5 92	102	8,570	5 00
158	12,470	6 30	100	8,160	5 35
227	18,240	5 50	229	18,150	5 40
181	14,480	5 32	207	18,830	5 87
77	6,980	6 00	27	1,910	5 90
213	19,210	5 80	220	18,120	5 65
450	33,960	4 80	208	21,100	6 10

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 19, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards were fifty car loads, or about eight hundred and ninety head. The greater part of the arrivals were from Chicago, and were of a better grade of cattle than have been coming here for some time. Prime cattle of course were in greater supply than usual, and sold dull. The demand to-day seemed to be for the cheaper grades of stock, and while they sold up to last week's prices, or even for a little higher figures, good to prime cattle sold lower, and were in a slow market, while the commoner grades went in a moderately active market.

All the butchers complain about the bad state of trade, and the low price of boiling beef, and hence tried to buy as cheaply as possible. Another drawback to trade was the reduction in fat which has taken place lately. Most of the butchers complained about the low price of it, and wanted to buy cattle accordingly. Trade as above noted, was moderately active of the common and medium grades, and slow and dull on prime stock.

There were about three car loads of good cattle left unsold, which owners refused to sell here at the prices offered.

On the whole the market was good for the lower and medium grades of stock, and dull at about last week's rates for prime cattle.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle on sale to-day was small and of an inferior quality. There was a great attendance of buyers from Washington county who wanted to purchase, but we think very few of them were supplied. Cattle ruled high, selling at figures ranging from $5 25 to $5 50. The run of stock cattle to Allegheny this year is light and considerably short of the demand.

Calves.

The supply of calves large. Market dull and lower. Prime calves sell at about 5c.

Milch Cows.

The run of milch cows firm. Demand good and market steady at prices ruling from $40 to $75.

Hogs.

The supply is light but fully equal to the demand, which at present is confined to a few butchers. Selling slow in a retail way from $5 75 to 6 50 per hundred weight.

Sheep.

The run of sheep is fair and fully up to the demand. The arrivals were principally clipped stock, and sold in a fair market at prices varying from $4 75 for common to $6 25 for good stock. Below will be found arrivals, sales, etc.

ARRIVALS.

	Cars.
Marks & Bro., Chicago	5
L. Shamberg, Chicago	2
L. Keifer, Chicago	4
Rothchild & Haas, Chicago	3
J. Biddle, Chicago	2
S. Lowenstine, Chicago	3
M. Varner, Chicago	3
W. Mondshine, Chicago	2
Holmes, L. & Co., Chicago	2
Theo. Kestner, Chicago	2
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	5
L. Geison, Chicago	1
Lowenstine & Shamberg, Chicago	2
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1
Hazlewood & B., Chicago	2
Orr & Williams, Chicago	1
N. Carr, Chicago	1
J. Hunter, Chicago	1
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1
Krauss & S, Chicago	2
C. F. Laiblier, Canton	1
Jno. Carns, Canton	1
J. Roush, Canton	1
Total	50

MIXED.

	Cars.
J. Arnold, Canal Dover	1
F. Hector, Orville	1
Total	2

HOGS.

	Cars.
F. Hector, East Liberty	1
J. Rothchild, East Liberty	1
Total	2

CATTLE SALES.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 37 head Chicago cattle from $6 00 to $6 75; also 1 load bulls at $4 12.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 32 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $7 00.

Jacob Needy sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $7 00.

James Hunter sold 17 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 12 to $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 3 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 00; also 1 load bulls from $3 75 to $4 55 ⅌ 100.

Lowenstein & Arnold sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $6 12 to $7 12.

Zeigler & Loberman sold 2 Chicago cattle at prices from $6 12 to $6 62 ⅌ 100 lbs.

F. Hector sold 1 load Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 37.

M. Varner sold 54 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 40 to $7 00.

M. Mondschine sold 35 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75.

Jacob Shamberg sold 17 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 50 to $6 75.

Krauss & Schmidt sold 2 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 75.

I. Rothchild sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 12 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

L. Gersen sold 1 car load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 12 to $6 50.

E. Katz sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 00.

T. Kestner sold 2 loads Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $6 75.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 33 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $3 87 to $6 88 per 100 lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 34 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 50.

SHEEP.

Jacob Keifer sold 100 head Ohio clipped at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

Adam Eckert sold 19 head sheep at $2 70 per head.

J. Flinner sold 105 head Butler county sheep at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

N. Carr sold 17 head Chicago sheep at prices from $6 12 to $6 70.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

The receipts of baled hay continue liberal, about 1,500 bales coming by river. The arrivals by rail are also fair, and are principally tight pressed. As the season advances holders in the country are more anxious to sell, especially as the prospect for the new crop looks favorable. The market, though active, is not quite so firm as one week ago, and the tendency of prices is downward. The best demand is for prime timothy, which commands from $26 to $28 per ton according to quality. Good clover sells from $22 to $25. At Allegheny the receipts by wagon have been light, and the hay of an excellent quality. The market ruled dull at prices ranging from $32 to $38.

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	41@43c
Oak sole, heavy	36@42c	Oak harness, count'y	36@40c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ⅌ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	34@38c	Band leather, ⅌ lb	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Hand leather, ⅌ lb	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 00@1 40
Red sole Orinoco	29@31c	Wax kip	80c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper, ⅌ ft	23@26c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	No. 1 pad skins, ⅌ doz	$6 50@7 00
Black bridle, ⅌ doz	$48@56		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	11@11½c	Green salt calf	15@16c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	8@9c	Green butch's do	12c
Green salt kip	14@15c	Dry flint hides, nominal	22@24

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ⅌ gal	80@85c	Bank Oil	65@70c
Straits, best	70@75c	Tallow	8c

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

Fine fleece	45@47c	Medium fleeces	45@47c
Tubwashed	42@45c	Common fleece	33@40c
Combing	45@48c	Pulled wools	33@35c

The above rates are for old wools. The new clip will not command the same figures by from 3 to 5c ⅌ lb. But little of the new clip is in the market yet.

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes, as furnished by Shoenberger & Co.:

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 100 lb lots	$6 25
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg 50 lb lots	6 50
Horse shoes, smaller lots	6 75
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg, $1 00 higher.	

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

May 17.—The dullness noted in our last issue has been succeeded by a brisk demand from manufacturers, but no improvement in prices is noticed. Dealers continue firm, and refuse to make further concessions. The supply of both fleeces and pulled is greatly reduced, owing to the frequent sales of late. California is in good stock and fair demand. No invoices of the new clip have yet arrived, owing, no doubt, to the unsettled state of the market here, which at the present time offers no great inducement to shippers. In foreign, a better feeling is manifested, several large sales being reported, among which was about 1,000 bales washed Syrian, on private terms. The other sales comprise 10,000 lbs. Montevideo pulled at 57½ cents; 46 bales Mestiza, 31c; 18,000 lbs. Missouri unwashed, 28c; 1,000 lbs. slightly burry Texas, 25c; 20,000 lbs. X Ohio fleece, 50c; 12,000 lbs. Xand super Pulled, 45c; 6,000 lbs coarse and No. 1 do., 45a48c; 1,000 lbs. Black do., 25c; 437 bales Fall California, 17a22½c; 30,000 lbs. scoured do., 60c;—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON.

May 17.—The wool market has been fairly active during the past week, though the transactions in domestic fleeces have been in small lots only. The stocks of desirable fleece wool on this market are light, and those who have them hold firmly, and find a ready sale at full prices. Sales of choice Ohio and Pennsylvania have been made at from 51 to 55c, and of Michigan and Wisconsin at 48a51c. There seems at present to be no immediate prospect of a change in the condition of the market. Advices from the West indicate that the new clip will come off later than usual, owing to the backwardness of the season.

Pulled wools have sold quite freely this week at about the same prices which have ruled for some weeks. The stocks of choice pulled wools are not very large, and prices are quite steady.

There have been considerable sales of California, including some lots of new. The receipts of the new clip have not been very large, and include very few, if any, choice lots of Northern. At ruling prices in California choice lines will cost from 33 to 35 cents laid down here, which is all they will bring at present.

Foreign wool has been selling fairly. Cape is in good demand, and we note considerable sales to manufacturers, and a sale of 100,000 lbs in bond for the Canada market. Prices vary from 30 to 36 cents, a round lot having been sold last week at even a higher price, but it was above the average quality.

Receipts for the week ending May 15 have been 2,509 bales domestic and 5,102 bales foreign.

Sales for the week have been 850,000 lbs domestic and 460,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are the following sales of fleece: 25,000 lbs at 50a52½c; 15,600 lbs at 54c; 1,000 lbs Western at 43c; 3,400 lbs X at 49c; 30,000 lbs noils on p. t.; 3,500 lbs do at 45c; 6,600 lbs Ohio X at 53c; 8,000 lbs do do at 54c; 8,600 lbs do do at 55c; 12,000 lbs do do and No. 1 at 50a52½c; 8,000 lbs Michigan at 52c; 7,000 lbs do X at 50c; 25,000 lbs do Wisconsin at 48a50c; 2,000 lbs Pennsylvania at 58c; 3,000 lbs do X at 52½c; 2,000 lbs medium at 48c. Sales of unwashed have been 2,600 lbs fine at 36c and 1,700 lbs do at 40c.

Sales of pulled wool have been 2,100 lbs extract at 40c; 2,000 lbs do at 41½c; 2,000 lbs do at 42½c; 11,000 lbs do at 45c; 10,000 lbs do at 46a51c; 7,000 lbs do at 47½c; 6,000 lbs do at 48c; 10,000 lbs do at 48½c; 10,000 lbs do at 50c; 30,000 lbs do and super at 45a50c; 9,800 lbs super at 40c; 6,000 lbs do at 41a50c; 7,000 lbs do at 42½c; 2,500 lbs do at 46c; 5,000 lbs do at 47a50c; 3,000 lbs do at 47½c; 10,000 lbs do at 50c; 2,000 lbs do at 50a53c; 3,000 lbs do at 54c; 3,200 lbs Eastern do at 51c; 2,000 lbs Maine do at 60c; 6,000 lbs No 1 at 30c; 1,000 lbs low at 39c.

In combing wool the sales have been 7,000 lbs at 60c; 8,000 lbs unwashed at 42½c; 11,000 lbs Canada at 55c; 2,000 lbs coarse at 56c; 4,800 lbs unwashed combing delaine at 45c.

In scoured and tubwashed we note the following sales: 35,000 lbs scoured at 60a65c; 8,000 lbs do at 62½c; 1,000 lbs do at 65c; 2,000 lbs do at 66c; 1,000 lbs do at 68c; 4,000 lbs coarse do at 46c; 7,100 lbs tub at 52½c; 2,000 lbs do at 53c; 2,000 lbs do at 57½c; 4,000 lbs burry do at 37½c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 21.—There is no material change to notice in price or demand. Sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, at 53a55c; X 53a55c; medium half blood 54a55c; coarse, coarse common and quarter blood 47a50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine 50a52c; medium 52a54c; coarse 45a47c. Combing wool—Medium washed combing 67c; medium unwashed combing 45c; coarse washed combing 65c; coarse unwashed combing 45c. Unwashed Carding Wool—Fine unwashed 33a34c; medium unwashed 35a38c; coarse unwashed 30a33c. Tub Washed Wool—Choice tub washed 54a55c; fair tub washed 50a53c; inferior tub washed 48a50c. Pulled Wool—Philadelphia and country super pulled 42a45c; Philadelphia and country merino and extra 45a47c; western super pulled 42a44c; western merino and extra pulled 43a45c.—*North American.*

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

REMARKS.—With the exception of drugs, hides and highwines we have no changes to note in prices. The market, taken as a whole, is not as satisfactory as could be wished. The absence of country buyers is observable, owing, perhaps, to the "busy season" among the denizens of the rural districts. Below will be found the rulings of the market for the articles enumerated.

For reliable business houses consult the columns of the COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	12½c
Eagle	13 c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	10 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11 @ c	Richmond	11 @ c
Spragues	11 @ c	Pacifics	11 @ c
Americans	11 @ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11 @ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c	Mourning	11 @ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Bates	14	White	14

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c	Thorndyke	15c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. ⅌ lb
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	20 @
⅜ inch diameter	19 @
½ inch diameter and upwards	19 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	18½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	19½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	19 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	20½@
Sand pump rope	19 @

SISAL ROPE.

¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	17 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
½ inch diameter and upwards	16½@
Hay and spoke twine	16½@

NEW ZEALALD ROPE.

¼ inch diameter	17½@
⅜ inch diameter	17 @
½ inch diameter and upwards	16½@
Hay twine	17 @
Tarred lath twine	16 @

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Yarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	30 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

TWINES, ALL KINDS.

Bed cords and clothes lines	@

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10½@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10½@
Best American navy	10½@

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT WELDED.			
⅛	12	22	24
¼	12	22	42
⅜	14	22	56
½	18	24	85
¾	25	32	1 12
1	34	45	1 67
1¼	48	65	2 25
1½	60	80	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	85	1 10	3 66
2½	1 25	1 80	5 77
3	1 75	2 30	7 54
3½	2 10	3 00	9 05
4	2 75	3 50	10 72
4½	3 10	4 00	12 49
5	3 75	4 75	14 56
6	5 00	6 00	18 77
7	7 00	....	23 41
8	8 00	....	28 35
10	12 50	....	....

A liberal discount from this list allowed to the trade.

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	28 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

⅌ lb net cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	45c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	48c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	51c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	48c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	51c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	48c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz.	43c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	45c
Soldering Coppers	45c
Copper Bottoms	45c
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	50c
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	47c
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per lb. for over 500 lbs.)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	48c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	49c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, (6 in. 14 by 49, 7 in. 14 by 52, 8 in. 14 by 56, 9 in. 14 by 60) by the case	50c
Boiler sizes, and all sizes not over 20 inches wide, less than case	51c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	53c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 inch wide	53c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 inch wide	57c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified		1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0
Highwines		93@95c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. sth.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$6 00	6 75	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		8 75	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		9 25	16 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		10 00	18 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		11 00	19 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		13 00	21 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		14 00	24 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		15 00	26 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		16 00	28 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		18 00	29 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			30 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			36 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			42 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl A " 1, "	3 75
Hurl " 1, "	3 25
Hurl " 2, "	2 75
Round Hurl "	3 50
Plain Hurl	2 25
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	$150@210
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	4 50

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ⅌ lb
Manilla papers	8@9@10@12@13 and 15c ⅌ lb
Hardware papers	7@8 and 12c ⅌ lb
Glass papers	5@6@7 and 8c ⅌ lb
Rag wrapping papers	4½ and 5c ⅌ lb
Felt papers	4@4½ and 5c ⅌ lb
Crown	50c ⅌ bdl
Medium	75c ⅌ bdl
Double crown	$1 00 ⅌ bdl

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$15 50
I X, 10x14, charcoal	18 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	16 00
I X, 12x12, charcoal	18 25
I C, 14x20, charcoal	16 50
I X, 14x20, charcoal	19 25
I C, 14x20, leaded	14 00
I X, 14x20, leaded	16 50

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$7 50 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ⅌ case.
Greenwich Lye, (50 cases)	7 25 ⅌ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ⅌ case
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7½@7¾c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	7¾@8c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½ ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3¾c ⅌ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	9½c ⅌ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ⅌ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ⅌ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ⅌ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ⅌ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ⅌ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ⅌ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ⅌ lb.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ⅌

Terms, cash in 30 days.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.				
Acetic	lb	16	@	20
Citric	lb	1 70	@	1 75
Oxalic	lb	30	@	33
Tartaric	lb	60	@	62
Alcohol,	gall	1 90	@	2 20
Aloes.				
Cape	lb			20
Socot	lb			75
Am Carb	lb		@	26
—Aqua	lb	11	@	13
Annotta	lb	65	@	90
Ashes				
—Soda	lb	5	@	6
Bal. Copa	lb	98	@	1 08
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25	@	3 50
Bark.				
Cassia	lb	38	@	40
Cinch Red	lb	1 38	@	1 50
" Pale	lb	80	@	85
" Com	lb	38	@	48
Black Lead.				
American	lb	5	@	6
East Ind	lb	11	@	12
German	lb	7	@	9
Blue Mass	lb		@	58
Blue Vi r	lb	14½	@	15
Borax ref	lb	30	@	34
Brims roll	lb	4½	@	5½
—Flor Sul	lb	5	@	6
Calomel A	lb			1 56
—English	lb			1 95
Camp ref	lb	38	@	42
Cantha's	lb			2 25
Cham. Ger.	lb			47
—Roman	lb	..	@	47
Chlorof'm	lb	1 40	@	1 45
Cloves	lb	40	@	42
Cochineal	lb	85	@	94
Con lye,	case	7 75	@	8 00
Copperas	lb	2	@	3
Cream Tar	lb	35	@	46
Cubebs	lb	19	@	21
Cudbear	lb	25	@	35
Emery En.	lb	10	@	12
Et Nit sps.	lb	38	@	42
—Sulph	lb	65	@	70
Ext Logw.	lb	11	@	11½
—Liq Cala	lb	48	@	50
—Italian	lb	..	@	53
—Sicily	lb	..	@	25
Fustic	lb	3	@	4
Galls Alep	lb	..	@	33
Gum.				
Arabic sts	lb	30	@	40
" White	lb	50	@	68
Myrrh T'k	lb			60
Shellac	lb	53	@	60
Trag s'rts	lb	45	@	60
" Flake	lb	1 00	@	1 10
Hoffm's A	lb		@	42
Indigo Ma	lb	1 25	@	1 35
—Span fl't	lb	1 30	@	1 40
Iodine res	lb			9 88
Junip Ber	lb	7	@	9
Logwood	lb	2½	@	3½
Mace	lb		@	1 68
Madder	lb	18	@	20
Magne cal	lb	80	@	1 00
—Carb	lb	30	@	32
Manna S F	lb			63
Morph sul	lb	5 50	@	5 80
Nutm No 1	lb			1 28
Oil.				
Bergamot	lb	6 40	@	6 50
—Castor	lb	22	@	23
—Cinnamn	lb			2 70
—Cloves	lb	2 80	@	2 85
Cod liver	gal	2 00	@	2 50
Lemon	lb			5 28
Linseed	gall			1 00
Neats F	gall	1 50	@	1 60
Olive	gall	1 75	@	2 00
—quarts	doz	6 25	@	10 00
—pints	doz	3 25	@	3 50
Origan	lb	70	@	80
Pepper't	lb	3 75	@	4 25
Rosemary	lb	1 00	@	1 50
Sassafras	lb	85	@	1 00
Sperm	gall	2 40	@	2 50
Tanners	gall	75	@	85
Whale	gall	88	@	95
Winterg'n	lb			6 00
Opium Ty	lb	8 25	@	8 50
Pl Paris	bbl			4 50
Potass.				
Bichrom	lb			27
Chlorate	lb	58	@	60
Iodide	lb		@	7 50
Putty	lb	4½	@	5½
Quin sulp	oz	2 70	@	2 75
Rosin	lb	5 50	@	6 50
Root.				
Gentian	lb	..	@	12
Ginger E I	lb	..	@	18
" Jamca	lb	..	@	26
Ipecac pow	lb	..	@	1 85
Jalap pow	lb	..	@	90
Liquorice	lb	14	@	17
Rhub E I	lb	1 25	@	1 50
Sars Hon	lb	40	@	42
Senega	lb	..	@	1 58
Valeri En	lb	..	@	44
" Germ	lb	..	@	26
Sal Ammo	lb	16	@	18
—Epsom	lb	3	@	5
—Soda	lb	3½	@	4½
Seed.				
Canary	lb	6	@	7
Hemp	lb	6½	@	7½
Cardamu	lb	2 60	@	2 90
Mustard	lb	12	@	15
Senna Al	lb			22
" E In	lb			22
Soda.				
Bi Carb	lb	7½	@	8½
Soap Cast	lb	12½	@	16
—Cast wh	lb	18	@	23
Sugar L'd	lb			24
Turp sps	gall	57	@	64
Varnish.				
Copal	gall	1 50	@	2 25
Japan	gall	90	@	1 35
Damar	gall	1 60	@	2 20
Ven Red	lb	3½	@	4½

Morphia continues firm at the advance.

There has been an advance of ten cents per ounce on Quinine and fifteen cents per pound on Bromide of Potassium.

Sassafras Bark, Spirits Turpentine, and Refined Borax continue to decline.

The reported damage to the vines in France will probably cause an advance in Cream Tartar and Tartaric Acid, prices are at present very firm, but without any marked change.

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted sizes, for large orders, 4 2-10c, card rates, 2 ⅌ cent. off net.

Iron wedges	6 c ⅌ lb net
Norway Nail rods	9½c ⅌ lb net

Fence pickets, ⅜ round, bent to shape, 30c ⅌ foot of fence. Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts	60 and 10 ⅌ cent. off net
Plow bolts	20 "
Stove bolts at the list price	
Machine and square head bolts	20 "
Coach and lag screws	20 "
Bolt ends	20 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts 4c ⅌ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron 4c ⅌ lb off, net

Nuts and washers 25 lbs bxs 1c ⅌ lb extra.

Nuts and Washers in less than one keg each size, 1c ⅌ lb extra.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 5½c; ⅞ and ¾ in. diam., 5½c; ⅝ in. diam., 5¾c ⅌ lb. Patent headed teeth, packed in casks ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more ⅜ in. diam., 8½c; 9-16 in. diam. 9½c; ½ in. diam. 10½c. 1c net ⅌ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size is ordered.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 10½c; ⅝ in. diam. 11½c; ½ in. diam. 13½c; ⅌ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 50 pairs or more. 14 to 36 in. long, 7½c ⅌ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 9c ⅌ lb net.

Strap and T hinges 15 per cent. off, net delivered.

(If you purchase scrap and T hinges between January 1st and July 1st amount to $1,000 or over, we will allow you 5 per cent. extra discount.)

Screw hitching rings	$7 00 ⅌ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$16 50 ⅌ doz. net.
Cast iron washers	5c ⅌ lb net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam. over 8 feet long	⅌ lb. 5½c net.
1 to 2 in. from 4 to 8 feet long	6 c net.
1 to 2 in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c net.
⅝, ⅞ and ¾ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6½c net.
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	7½c net.

(Our Bridge and Roof Bolts are made from Iron rolled expressly for the purpose, all in whole lengths without welds.)

WAGON HARDWARE,

embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	55c cts ⅌ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end	70c ⅌ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in long by 9 16 at screw end	90c ⅌ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	90c ⅌ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	$1 00 ⅌ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	$1 00 ⅌ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	$1 00 ⅌ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	$1 10 ⅌ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 18 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	$1 20 ⅌ set of 8 bolts

5c ⅌ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅝. All lengths made. In ordering box strap bolts please give diometer of screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track	18c each
Wagon box rods, wide track	20c each
Single tree irons, ⅌ set of 4 pieces	38c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ inch wide, ⅌ set	60c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ⅌ set	65c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ⅌ set	70c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ⅌ set	75c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	16½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	45c
Wrought Wagon Hammer Straps, heavy pattern, each	16c
Wrought hammer straps, light do	13½c
Wrought rub irons, each	11c
Stay chain hooks	8c
Double and single tree clips, figure 1, each	9c
Double and single tree clips, figure 2, each	10c
Double and single tree clips, figure 3, each	12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 set, 20 ⅌ cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch. ⅌ 1,000	$14 00 net.
Wagon box staples, box iron, to rivet on. ⅌ 1,000	9 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes	5½c each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings	8½c each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter. ⅌ lb	5½ c
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ⅌ lb	10½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	12½c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ⅌ lb extra	1c
Wagon and hinge nails, ¼ inch, all lengths, ⅌ lb net	17c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, all lengths, ⅌ lb net	19c
Double tree plates, Coupling plates, Tongue plates	⅌ lb 9½c net
Neck yoke plates	⅌ lb 12c
Tongue cap iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide same price ⅌ lb as band iron.	
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, 5-16 in. ⅌ lb net	12c
Wagon Chains, stay, lock and tongue, ¼ in. ⅌ lb net	14c

Prices subject to change of market without notice. All our manufactures shipped at same rate of freight as iron and nails.

IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

The following are the rulling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 2-10c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 4-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4 4-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 5-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	4 6-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝	4 6-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	4 2-10c	⅜ to 7-16 inch	4 9-10c
2 to 2⅝ inch	4 5-10c	⅜ inch	5 c
3 to 3⅜ inch	4 7-10c	5-16 inch	5 4-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	5 2-10c	¼ inch	5 8-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4 4-10c	3-16 inch	7 8-10c
⅝ to 9-16 inch	4 6-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	5 7-10c	Nail rods	8 1-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 8-10c	⅞ to 1⅛ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 2-10c
1¼ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 9-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	5 4-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	5 2-10c	1 to 1⅛ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 8-10c
1⅛ to 2⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	5 4-10c	⅜ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No. 12	6 4-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	5 5-10	1 inch	6 7-10
3½ to 4⅛ "	5 7-10	⅞ "	7 2-10
1⅛ to 2 "	5 7-10	¾ "	7 7-10
1⅜ to 1⅝ "	6	⅝ "	8 2-10
1¼ to 1⅜ "	6 3-10	½ "	8 7-10

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	4 8-10c	½ inch	5 2-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	5	⅜ inch	5 8-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	5 1-10c	½ inch	6 3-10c
⅜ to ¾ inch	5 6-10c	⅜ inch	7 8-10c
Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	6 2-10c	Wagon box iron, ⅜ and ⅞ inch	6 3-10c

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	6c	Heads, flanging	8 9-10c
Boiler plate	7 9-10c	Plow slabs	6 8-10c
Heads, not flanging	7 1-10c	Plow wings	7 3-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	6 2-10c	7 7-10c	9 2-10c
No. 15 to 20	6 4-10c	7 9-10c	9 4-10c
No. 21 to 24	6 6-10c	8 1-10c	9 6-10c
No. 25 to 26	6 8-10c	8 3-10c	9 8-10c
No. 27	7c	8 5-10c	10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1⅛ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	5 2-10c
1⅜ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	5 7-10c
1⅛, 1⅜ and 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	4 7-10c
1⅞ by ⅜ inch	4 9-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy bands	3-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &C.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence, and brads	$5 25
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	5 50
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	5 75
4d and 5d nails	6 00
3d nails	6 75
2d nails	8 00

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$8 00	Clinch nails	$7 00
2d	9 00	CUT SPIKES.	
		3 to 6 inch	$5 50
CASING.		BARREL.	
10d to 30d	$6 00	⅝ inch	$9 00
8d and 9d	6 25	⅞ inch	8 25
6d and 7d	6 50	1 inch	7 75
FINISHING.			
10d to 30d	$6 50	1⅛ inch	7 00
8d	6 75	1¼ inch	6 75
6d	7 00	1⅜ inch	6 25
4d	7 25	1½ inch	6 00

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12 c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12½c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3½@ 5 c

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 17, 1873.

There has been more inquiry for pig metal this week than for several weeks past, and a larger quantity sold, but no improvement in price.

Standard brands bring $40 per ton, 4 months, while inferior grades are selling at lower prices.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons gray forge	$40 00—4 mos
200 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
200 tons close gray forge	40 00—6 mos
150 tons gray forge	38 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	39 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	40 00—5 mos
100 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos
100 tons close gray forge	39 00—5 mos
100 tons gray neutral	37 50—cash.
26 tons silvery	38 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	45 00—cash.
10 tons gray forge	40 00—4 mos

Anthracite.

300 tons cold short	37 00—4 mos
200 tons close gray red short	40 00—4 mos
100 tons gray forge	37 00—4 mos
60 tons white and mottled	36 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	44 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 2 foundry	42 00—4 mos
20 tons gray forge	39 50—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	51 50—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry	44 50—4 mos
10 tons silvery	40 00—4 mos
150 tons white	32 00—4 mos

Eastern Coke.

100 tons gray forge	$38 00—4 mos

Pittsburgh Coke.

250 tons No. 2 foundry	$40 00—4 mos
30 tons foundry	40 50—4 mos
10 tons foundry	45 00—4 mos

Charcoal.

60 tons C. B. charcoal	$63 00—4 mos
40 tons C. B. charcoal	63 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 1 foundry Hanging Rock	56 00—4 mos

Blooms.

30 tons Maramec, Mo	$115 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

May 14.—The pig iron market remains quiet without particular change, some sales of foundry iron have been made during the past week at prices somewhat below quotations. There is to-day a better inquiry than a week ago, and dealers generally expect to see the market grow steadily firmer for the next thirty days. We quote as follows:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL FOR CAR WHEELS AND MALLEABLE USE.

No. 1	$60 50—4 mos
No. 2	60 50—4 mos
No. 3, graded	61 50—4 mos
No. 4	64 50—4 mos
No. 5	65 50—4 mos

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 Tennessee	$60 50—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

No. 1 Onondaga	$50 50—4 mos

BITUMINOUS IRON FROM ALL LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

No. 1 f'ndry, acd'ng to brand	$49 50@53 50—4 mos
No. 2 f'ndry, acd'ng to brand	50 50@52 50—4 mos
Gray forge	42 50—4 mos

BLACKENED IRON FROM WAREHOUSE.

SCOTCH.

No 1 Glengarnock	$58 50—4 mos
No 1 Eglinton	56 50—4 mos
No 1 Ayrshire	55 50—4 mos

AMERICAN.

No 1 Massillon	$54 50—4 mos
No 1 Volcano	54 50—4 mos

IRON ORES.

Lake Superior specular	$12 37— cash
Forsythe	11 37— cash

The hardware trade has been no more than fair since our report of last week, with prices steady.

Bar iron we still quote at $4 10, though a round lot for cash could be bought a trifle off this rate. Nails declined to $5 per keg. Metals are unchanged since last quotations. Prices of shelf hardware are materially unchanged.—*Commercial Review.*

Iron in the Lehigh Valley.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The market for pig iron is reported exceedingly dull, although the price has not been affected by the dearth of purchasers. The strikes among the pudlers and rolling mill operatives in different parts of the Country have induced the owners of rolling mills and other manufactories to lay in no greater stock of iron than they require to get along, and this is partly the cause of the stagnation complained of. All the furnaces in this region are, however, in blast, and iron is made as fast as ever in anticipation of an increased demand at no distant day.

The blast furnace at Freemansburg will be in blast within a month.

Mr William Firmstone, Superintendent of the Glendon Iron Company's works, proposes to erect a large nail factory near Glendon.

A company of Easton capitalists has been formed with the object of building a rolling mill along the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, in Palmer township, Northampton county. Mr. Jacob B. Odenwelder has sold a portion of his farm to the company for the location of the proposed mill.

Purgation and Prostration.

Let us rejoice that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be restored to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been pretty generally exploded. If there are still to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the fourfold operation of the standard restorative of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.

MARRIED:

CLARK—BERGER—On the evening of the 15th, by Rev. R. Morrow, assisted by Rev. J. McCleary, Mr. WILLIAM CLARK and Miss VENE BERGER, all of this city.

BOYD—RIGDON—On Thursday evening, May 15, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. W. Bain, Mr. E. F. BOYD and Miss NETTIE ESTELL RIGDON, both of Allegheny.

ORR—CADMAN—On Thursday evening, May 15, by the Rev. Elliott E. Swift, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, Edgewood station, Mr. JAMES H. ORR and Miss JOSIE CADMAN, daughter of Capt. S. Cadman. No cards.

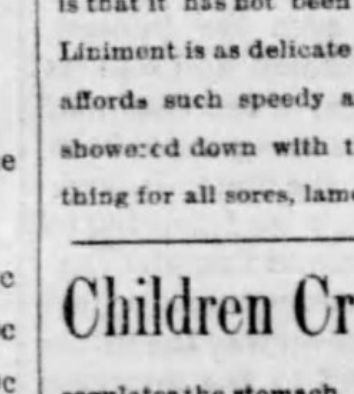
DIED:

JONES—On Monday morning, May 19, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. JANE JONES, in the sixty fifth year of her age.

HILL—On Friday, May 16th, at her late residence, No. 46 Centre avenue, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. SARAH HILL, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

FOULKE—On Friday, the 16th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, William Collingwood, at Swissvale, DAVID A. FOULKE, in the seventieth year of his age.

BAILEY—Sunday evening, May 18th, at 7:45 o'clock in the twenty-sixth year of her age, DELIA M., wife of Wm. K. Bailey, and daughter of Samuel and Marina Bell, formerly of Brownsville, Pa.



KENTATPTD

Sore Nipples.—The suffering which many ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples, is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Centaur Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief, that we are showered down with thanks. It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness, and swellings.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF*

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BAILEY & O'NEIL, as managers of the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, is DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
J. PALMER O'NEIL.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of BAILEY & O'NEIL to my former partner, J. PALMER O'NEIL, Esq., I cordially recommend him, and ask for him a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the old firm.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

Analysis of the Assets of the

United States Life Ins. Co.

Of NEW YORK, December 31, 1872.

		Per cent.
Bonds and Mortgages	$2,627,576 52	66 69
Public Securities and Temporary Loans	732,643 75	18.59
Loans on Policies	238,077 28	6.04
Cash in Trust Co. and Banks	126,211 14	3.20
Drawing Interest	$3,724,538 69	94.52
Add Deferred Premiums	118,180 26	3.00
Agents' Balances, Premiums in course of collection, &c	51,792 67	1.39
Add Interest Accrued	43,214 07	1.09
Cash in office	274 15	
T'l Assets, Dec. 31, 1872	$3,940,999 84	100

There is probably no other Company in the country which had at the end of the year 94½ per cent. of its total Assets invested at interest, and less than 1½ per cent of actual accumulations not earning interest, while the rate realized was near 7 per cent. per annum.

Advantage.

Every advantage to be gained in Life Insurance is secured under policies of the old

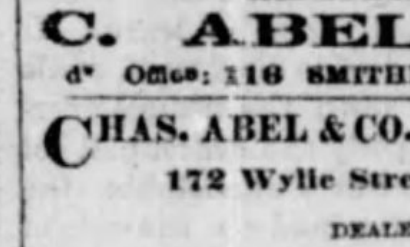
United States Life Insurance Company

Of New York, Chartered in 1850.

$124 02 Cash Assets to every $100 liabilities.

The most favorable terms are made with successful Agents. Apply to

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager,
58 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D*



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IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

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C. ABEL & CO.,

Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St., Pittsburgh.
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CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,

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PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.

Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

WEALTH AND WONDERS OF THE BOUNDLESS WEST.

This great Illustrated Book, by Hon. W. E. Webb, is selling enormously. Our NEW PLAN (including three fine Chromos, FREE) trebles Agents' ordinary profits.

Agents Wanted Full particulars of this great threefold combination agency sent free. Address, at once, E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 177 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All class of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—for the best Books. Write at once for circulars and terms, W. H. MOORE & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, O.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

SCIENTIFIC research and experiment have now conferred another boon on mankind. An English electrician has just perfected a new insulator, which secures faultless insulation at a merely nominal expense. By the use of the new material, which is simply tar chemically modified, nearly *two hundred thousand per cent.* is added to the insulating power of a thin coating of gutta percha. This is among the most valuable improvements in telegraphy that have ever been made.

THE *Alta California* of May 8, after giving the exports of coin and bullion for the week, ($396,649) and for the year from January 1, ($3,708,868) says:

"The shipments by rail this week embrace $810 coin, and the exports were mostly fine silver, the proceeds of the Belcher and Crown Point mines, from which the gold, being extracted, goes to the mint. The product of these two mines this month is $2,600,000, affording $2,000,000 profit, of which $1,682,000, paid out in coin for dividends, is extracted from the bullion, and the surplus, in fine silver, exported to London per rail."

NEXT September we are to receive from Great Britain the Alabama indemnity. This period is rapidly approaching, and in view of the fact that the whole amount is to be paid in gold, in Washington, on a day named, the movement of so much coin is attracting attention as a circumstance very likely to disturb the English money market, which cannot be agitated without affecting our own. It would be well for the managers of our financial institutions to bear the near approach of this payment in mind.

IN A New York case in bankruptcy it was last Saturday decided by the Judge of the United States District Court, that the United States is entitled to prove a debt in respect to so much of the amount of its claim, set forth in its proof of debt, as does not consist of any costs of a suit which may have been brought in a United States Court to recover from a bankrupt certain penalties under the Revenue law. The Court also held that the United States is entitled to a priority or preference therefor. This decision is of general interest and importance.

THE Constitutional Convention, on Friday, by a vote of fifty to nineteen appointed a special committee to fix the salaries of the members. Fifty and nineteen are sixty-nine, and the Convention consists of one hundred and thirty-three members, so that sixty-four were away, leaving barely a quorum to do business. The votes taken for some time past show an average attendance of seventy, nearly half of the members being permanently away, attending to their private business at public expense. Better go back to your work, gentlemen, and get through with it.

IT IS stated by General SCHOFIELD, in a private letter to General SHERMAN concerning his recent visit to the Sandwich Islands, that the people are ripe for annexation, and anxious to become part of the territory of the United States. The sentiment is inculcated to some extent by American residents. The fine harbor at Honolulu is very desirable as a coaling station for Pacific steamers and naval vessels. General SCHOFIELD expresses the hope that the President will not be deterred by the failure of the San Domingo scheme to favorably recommend this subject to Congress in his next Message.

THE Bellefonte Iron Company has concluded to move its works to Williamsport. The reason given for the removal is the exorbitant freight on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, which makes a competition with other mills not obliged to use the transportation of this road, a difficult undertaking.

It is stated that freight costs nearly as much from Bellefonte to Tyrone as from Tyrone to Philadelphia, and that Pittsburgh manufacturers can ship to Philadelphia at about two-thirds of what is charged from Bellefonte. At Williamsport, being on a main line of road, and not on a branch, the rates are much lower, and hence the removal.

THE Attorney General has just given an important opinion to the effect that the law to abolish the franking privilege is not to be construed to prevent the transmission of letters containing currency for redemption. It is the wish of the Secretary of the Treasury that as fast as fractional currency or legal tender becomes worn, it should be exchanged for the new notes. The government, on the payment of ordinary postage, permits all such letters to be registered free to and from Washington, that no one may have any excuse for repudiating money. An adverse decision would cut off this privilege now availed of to a large extent all over the country.

THE Wisconsin State election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other State officials, which takes place on the 14th of November next, is already causing considerable excitement in political circles, owing, chiefly, to the farmers' anti-railroad monopoly agitation. Wisconsin has uniformly gone Republican since 1855. In elections for Governor it usually gives 9,000 average majority, which runs up to 20,000 in Presidential years. Our friends in that State are entering on preparations for the contest with pluck and decision, nor is there any reason to doubt that another old-fashioned Republican triumph will reward their efforts.

A VERY important principle is shortly to be tested in Missouri. Some years ago that State took a mortgage of thirteen millions of dollars on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which controls between four and five hundred miles of track. Failing to recover even the interest, the State subsequently foreclosed and sold its claim for five million dollars, or less than half its first value. The road having since been made a profitable property, the State, through the Attorney General, is now endeavoring to recover damages, on the ground that the Legislature had no right to compromise a just claim of the State. Whichever way the suit is decided, it is to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

LETTERS from the South received at Washington state that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction at the persistent attempts of certain ex-rebel elements to create disturbances in communities for the most part inclined to keep the peace and faithfully observe the laws, and urge the necessity of prompt action by the government in every case of outbreak or resistance of United States officials. The great body of the Southern people are said to be favorably disposed, and it is claimed that the impression created by the comparatively few malcontents does them great injustice. The proper course for these 'favorably disposed" people to pursue is to support the government in rigorously enforcing the laws in the disaffected districts. For the test of sincerity is deeds, not words.

FROM expressions of leading Republican papers in Iowa, public sentiment seems to be crystalizing in the direction of the following ticket: For Governor, Colonel CYRUS C. CARPENTER, (present incumbent) of Webster county; Lieutenant Governor, DUDLEY W. ADAMS, of Allamakee county. Mr. ADAMS is at the head of the organization known as the "Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry," and was proposed by some indiscreet people as the candidate of that organization for Governor. In a very sensible letter, however, he has declined that honor, and is therefore proposed for the second place on the ticket of his party. The prospect seems fair, consequently, that CARPENTER and ADAMS will lead the Republicans of that State to another of their old-fashioned victories.

IT IS now denied that the government proposes to sell any of our revolutionary trophies preserved in the various arsenals of the country. The sale will embrace only such unserviceable war material as is without historic significance or value. In this there is nothing improper; indeed, it will relieve the arsenals of a great deal of useless metal. The treasured relics of our early revolutionary struggle, which American patriotism has guarded for nearly a hundred years, are to be preserved as carefully as ever, a fact which everybody will be heartily glad to learn. It would have been an indelible disgrace if, while the nation is putting forth the utmost exertions to celebrate properly the centennial of American independence at Philadelphia, the government had determined on the sale of mementoes which should be as dear to every American as the old bell of Independence Hall.

THE best road is the straitest road, whenever practicable, and this is as true with respect to routes of commerce as to other matters. It seems, at length, to have been definitely established that a feasible route for an interoceanic ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific has been discovered on the isthmus of Darien. The proposed canal, which possesses the important advantage of having excellent harbors at both ends, and follows as closely and utilizes as much as possible the natural water courses of the region, will be twenty-eight miles in length, twenty-two of which are over an almost level plain, the remaining six miles presenting no insuperable engineering difficulties. Commander SELFRIDGE estimates that the expense of constructing the new water highway, twenty-two feet deep, from ocean to ocean, will be $70,000,000, which is nearly one-third less than was estimated from previous surveys of the same region.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The Convention at St. Louis, to which so many Congressmen were invited, is not, it seems, a Convention of Congressmen, as many had supposed, but a local Convention for the benefit of St. Louis, in which the invited Congressmen are expected to listen to the words of wisdom which the St. Louis orators will pour out, and be guided accordingly in their action at Washington. The Mayor of St. Louis presides; a St. Louis merchant prepares and reads the resolutions; and the resolutions all have St. Louis and its interests as their burden. It is a Western Convention in name, but a St. Louis Convention in fact. The members of Congress who have been induced, by the prospects of unlimited railroad excursions, to attend and grace its meetings with their presence, must be exceedingly gratified in finding themselves tied as bobs to the St. Louis kite.

The Mississippi—that is the grand subject of the resolutions. Clean out the Mississippi between St. Louis and Cairo, and dredge the Southwest Pass until heavily laden ships can float through it. Spend millions on it and make it *the* great highway of commerce. St. Louis is on the Mississippi; therefore improve the Mississippi that St. Louis may prosper.

Let St. Louis prosper, by all means. She is a great city, and deserves to prosper. But she is not the only city in the West, nor is the Mississippi the only river within its bounds. It is true, the resolutions hint that if the Mississippi is improved and the necessary millions spent on it, the Ohio and other tributaries will then be incidentally looked after; but they are treated as a mere incident, and are disposed of with brief mention, while the Mississippi is held out as the one grand object of present national concern.

Now, the Mississippi is a great river, and worthy of the attention of the government; but it does not need the fostering care of the nation half so much as some of its tributaries. It is a large stream, with but comparatively few obstructions, and is navigable nearly all the year round; whilst its tributaries are, from their small size, much more troubled with obstructions that can be removed or obviated only by government aid. The Ohio is nearly a thousand miles long; drains a rich and productive country, and is capable, if properly taken care of by the government, of bearing an almost unlimited commerce on its waters. Why not improve it first? The Mississippi is capable, just as she is, and without further improvement, of floating all the freight that can now be put upon it; while the Ohio is not. Why, then, spend money on that which needs the least improvement, to the exclusion of that which needs it most? Remove the greater difficulties, first; the lesser ones will then naturally follow.

We have no jealousy of St. Louis, and do not seek to disparage the Mississippi. Indeed, we are glad to see attention called afresh to the value and importance of this immense and invaluable water outlet to the ocean as a means of competition with the railroads for carrying the grain and produce of the West to market. Too much attention cannot be given to that aspect of the question, nor can its importance be overestimated. The Mississippi is worth a hundred railroads as a means of competition in the carrying trade. We are with the St. Louis people, heart and soul, in the work of presenting to the world its claims to consideration and in demanding the proper attention to its importance; but we protest against its monopolizing the attention of the country. When Congress comes to discuss this grave question of water communication, the Mississippi will be in no danger of being forgotten. It is big enough to be able, of itself, to demand and receive the fullest consideration, and no fears need be entertained that its claims will slip out of sight. But the Mississippi is but the aggregation of other rivers, and while conceding to the big stream the claim of priority in importance, we claim that, under existing circumstances, the true way to make the Mississippi, what it ought to be, the great highway of Western commerce, is to so improve its tributaries as to make them permanently navigable. Then freight will flow in such quantities from them into the main stream as to make it imperative to keep it always in good order, and not *till then* will that necessity become imperious.

THE FALL OF KHIVA.

It may hardly with reason be doubted that the report of the fall of Khiva and of the capture of the Khan—first received two days ago and now explicitly confirmed—is entirely correct. In fact, the Russian authorities appear to have deliberately meditated a surprise to the world. Two former expeditions against Khiva having either ignominiously failed in execution or failed to accomplish the purpose for which they were undertaken, not a few Russians as well as foreigners confidently foretold the failure of the expedition of the present year. Instead of resenting such predictions, the St. Petersburg Cabinet has all along rather encouraged the popular impressions upon which they were founded. Like the physician who exaggerates the peril of his patient that he may enhance his own credit in the cure, the Russian War Department has both directly and indirectly magnified the difficulties and dangers of the enterprise, and thus prepared the public mind for possible disaster. At the same time full advantage was taken of the knowledge acquired in former attempts; in selecting a season for the expedition, spring was chosen instead of either summer, with its intense heat, or winter, with its snow storms and its intolerable cold, each of which causes had contributed to former failure, and in organizing the columns intended for the service, every conceivable measure was adopted to insure success. The work seems to have been really easy.

The statesmen of Europe and of England especially will of course watch with some anxiety the steps which Russia shall take to utilize its conquest. As many readers no doubt remember, the Russian General, PEROWSKI, in 1854 was master of Khiva, when the Khan with apparent cheerfulness agreed to whatever terms the Czar chose to propose, but the conqueror had no sooner withdrawn from the Khanate than he disregarded his solemn engagements. The Czar will of course now guard against a repetition of similar bad faith, and the measures which he shall take for the purpose form the interesting point in the whole subject. He is understood to have promised England not to annex Khiva to his empire, and in Russia, also, the policy of annexation has decided opponents. This opposition rests on the objection that other territory annexed in the same part of the world has proved a mere burden to the finances of the empire, and that Khiva being less productive and having a still more turbulent population, would turn out a less profitable acquisition. On the other hand, the *Golos*, a Russian journal well known to receive at least occasional prompting from the government, lately contained an article in which annexation was urged as the only policy by which Russia could hope to retain the fruits of subjugation. A small Russian garrison left in Khiva, the *Golos* argued, would be speedily overpowered, while an extensive Russian garrison would be a heavier source of expense to the empire than the entire Khanate would be if annexed. Besides, the latter in course of time might be expected under judicious administration, to pay its own expenses, if not to become profitable to the Russian treasury. Thus the subject at present rests. Should the Czar annex Khiva to his empire, there is no reason to expect any immediate counteraction on the part of Great Britain, though the step would certainly be regarded by the English government as one calling for increased vigilance and preparation for future resistance on its part.

A LIE WELL STUCK TO.

A LIE once uttered is hard to overtake. Just after the late meeting of the Republican State Committee the Harrisburg *Patriot*, a Democratic paper, started the canard that the Republican leaders of Philadelphia and Allegheny had formed a coalition to control the nominations of the State Convention. The falsehood had that basis, and no other; yet some half-dozen Republican journals have taken it up and continue to parade it as an undenied and undeniable fact. Here, for instance, is the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* talking in this foolish fashion:

"For years a little ring of politicians have controlled nominations for State offices. Conventions have met, but only to formally ratify the state nominations. Last year there was a little rebellion against the ring, and if it had not been a Presidential year the revolution would not have been postponed. In 1873, four months before the meeting of the Convention, we find the slate arranged, and an obnoxious name upon it. Col. W. B. Mann, politician, of Philadelphia, agrees to give the votes of the East to R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer, if the politicians of the West will vote for Judge Paxson. It is a plain trade for the highest judicial office in the State, as well as the most important State office, the Treasurer. This arrangement has been made without the knowledge or consent of a vast majority of the party. Indeed, no one outside the ring had thought much about the nominations until the ticket was announced, and we suppose the acceptance or rejection of the ticket will be considered the test of a man's Republicanism."

In another article, the same paper asserts that this statement has never been denied, and is therefore credible. It *has*, however, been most emphatically denied. The COMMERCIAL has denied it twice, plumply and directly; and in order to make the denial more emphatic, we now reiterate it, and affirm most positively that no such arrangement was ever made or suggested. It never existed, except in the imagination of a Democratic editor, and has not the slightest foundation in fact. MR. MACKEY has not yet decided that he will be a candidate for nomination for the office of State Treasurer; but if he should be, he will not need to enter into any coalition to secure his nomination. We authoritatively deny the whole story, and those Republican papers which are devoting themselves to retailing a Democratic roorback would be better employed in promoting harmony and good feeling in the party ranks than in attempting to stir up bad blood.

As to Judge PAXSON, it is by no means certain that he will have the backing of the Philadelphia delegation. Other Philadelphia jurists are named for the same place, and until the delegates from that city are chosen it will be hard even to guess which one of them her delegation will prefer, and it would be much more rational to suppose that the vote of that city in the State Convention will be divided between several candidates for Supreme Judge He would be insane, politically, who would try to trade, at this early day, in the votes of that, as yet, unnamed delegation; and no one in Allegheny or elsewhere has been crazy enough to listen to the proposition of so ridiculous a bargain, much less to entertain the consideration of it.

THERE must be something wrong. The Democratic party in Pennsylvania has been beaten often enough and severely enough to render it harmonious in spirit and lamb-like in quietness; yet here are two prominent papers in Schuylkill and Berks counties, kicking up behind and before in the most obstreperous way. The Pottsville *Standard*, for instance, talks in this undemocratic style:

"We do not advocate the breaking down of party lines, but rather their firm maintenance, tempered with an honest independence of thought and action that will not lend itself to a wrong. Discretion in the use of the franchise is constantly demanded, and we insist that when by fortuitous event an unworthy candidate gets prominence in a party, every honest voter and good man in that party owes it to himself and his party organization to bury him beyond political resurrection, beneath a pile of indignant ballots, lest he bring reproach upon the party name. In other words, when party chimes with propriety, when caucusses present proper candidates, we say stick firmly to party; but just as soon as manipulation, dodge and trick so direct the primaries and conventions as to bring improper names before the public, then seek the best man for the place, even if you have to seek for him in the ranks of the other party. Remember that some good can come out of Nazareth."

Does this mean that if RANDALL gets the Democratic nomination for State Senator in Schuylkill, the *Standard* will help to bury him beneath a pile of indignant ballots? It *must* mean that, or nothing.

The Reading *Eagle*, said to be the Democratic bible of Berks county, quotes this approvingly; says it likes to see the Democratic papers speak out boldly, and then proceeds to quote, with a like approval, the following from the *Jefferson Democrat*, the German Democratic organ of Schuylkill, which, it says, is striking in the right direction:

"Senator Wallace, of Clearfield county, has been appointed Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, whose President is the well known railroad king, Tom Scott. Mr. Wallace will probably now resign his seat in the State Senate, and some of our Democratic exchanges break forth in touching lamentations because, forsooth, our party will loose the services of such an able man. We must confess that we contemplate the retirement of Mr. Wallace with a good deal of equanimity. For a number of years, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, he has "misled" our party—his election campaigns regularly ended in defeat. That he was on intimate terms with the great corporation to an extent unbecoming a Democratic Senator, is evidenced by his appointment as Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Such leaders the Democratic party of Pennsylvania can spare very well. If only Mr. Wallace would take a few others of his kind, like Bill McMullin, Sam. Josephs, &c., along with him to Texas or California—or wherever else his duties may call him—he would render us good service."

This is very unkind and unfraternal, and it saddens us to read it. Such things read very strangely in Democratic papers. If WALLACE and RANDALL, and all who sympathize with them, are to be read out of the Democratic party, how much of that party will be left to carry on its depleted existence?

THE Reading *Eagle* follows the lead of the Pottsville *Standard*, and wants a new deal, all round, in the Democratic party. It is tired of WALLACE, RANDALL, and the other leaders who have hitherto marshalled the Democratic host, and wants to reorganize with a new set. It says:

"The sad experience of the last few years has taught us a severe lesson, by which, as a party, we should endeavor to profit. The bulk of our party adheres to principles, and they will not depart from them under any pretenses of policy and expediency; and these consistent, honest adherents to the fundamental doctrines of our Democratic-Republican form of government constitute the bone and sinew of our party; they form its nucleus as a political organization; without them it is dissolved, and around them it can always rally again after defeat or the failure of a mistaken policy. What we want—and this is the lesson of our late experience—are not new principles, but new leaders!"

Very well, thou bird of freedom, go on and get them. If our consent is considered necessary, it is already given. We rather like WALLACE, and CLYMER, and DAVIS, and that class of fellows; but bring on your new men and let the world see what stuff they are made of. The *Eagle*, however, evidently looks on the task as a difficult one, for it adds:

"Here it may be asked, how we are to get them? The answer is a very plain one. Apply the strict standard of consistency and faithful adherence to professed principles to the men who aspire to leadership, and one after another they will drop off until none but the right men will be left. Where a man is known to be in the open or secret service of the mammoth corporations, he is not fit to be a leader of the Democracy, and should be cast out at once. *Such a sifting process may apparently cause disturbance for a short time*, but it will clear the political atmosphere of the party like the process of fermentation clears the juice of the grape; while the retaining of such inconsistent leaders will never insure success, and their own duplicity will force them out of our ranks sooner or later."

Yes, it *will* cause a disturbance; but we want to see the experiment tried, and live in hopeful anticipation of witnessing the disturbance.

SOME TIME ago a delegation of influential citizens of this country went to Europe for the purpose of interesting the statesmen and publicists of that quarter of the world in behalf of an International Peace Congress, with the view of promoting the adoption of an International Code, and the establishment of arbitration as the means of settling international disputes. They have now returned, and last Thursday a meeting was held in New York city for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps for making the Convention practically useful. From the statements which were made, it appears that the mission was everywhere received with courtesy, and in some places with enthusiasm. Conferences were had with the leading authorities and professors of law in Great Britain and on the continent, in reference to the permanent establishment of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations. Evidence was adduced to show that the success of the Geneva arbitration has produced a profound impression on the public opinion of Europe in favor of a peaceful settlement of all international disputes. The formidable difficulties which prevent union among nations for this beneficent purpose, are notoriously augmented by the absence of any brief, clear, definite code of international law. This difficulty it is proposed to make an effort to remove during the coming fall, at which time a Peace Congress is to be held in New York, in which eminent publicists from all parts of Europe are expected to take part.

ADVANCE sheets of the report of the Bureau of Statistics for the month ended December 31, 1872, and for the calendar year ended the same, have been received. According to this report the total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse December 31, 1872, was $68,109,926, against $68,963,932 for the corresponding period for 1871. During the year ended December 31, 1872, the imports exceeded the domestic and foreign exports combined, to the amount of $94,271,775, while for the corresponding period of 1871 the excess of imports over exports was $52,976,962. The report also contains statistics of immigration for the quarter ended December 31, 1872. The total number of immigrants was 89,227, of whom 50,729 were males and 38,398 females, representing 220 different occupations. An elaborate and valuable table follows, showing the foreign trade of the United States, by months and calendar years, from 1868 to 1872, inclusive, distinguishing the amounts imported and exported at the Atlantic and Pacific ports, and also distinguishing the specie and bullion from the merchandise.

THERE is at least one man in St. Louis who has his wits about him. Instead of joining with the late Convention in efforts to find a cheap way to markets four thousand miles off, he writes to the *Democrat* that he thinks they had better try to find a market at home. Hear him:

"The idea that encouragement should be offered to induce the production of grain for shipment twelve to fifteen hundred miles to the seaboard, and thence 3,000 miles to a foreign market, presents a phase of folly that is difficult to comprehend. The great want in this country is diversified industry. We want consumers placed alongside of the producer, thereby creating a home market. If the people and their representatives were fully cognizant of the ruinous policy of growing grain for export, they would never engage in it. All the manufacturing industries known among men should be encouraged. Subsidies might with great propriety be granted in aid of manufacturing. One hundred million dollars expended in the Mississippi valley in manufacturing would be worth more to the country than double the sum invested in railroads and the other schemes of removing snags and sand obstructions at the Balize."

THE papers of the great grain growing districts of the West continue to report that the spring has been most favorable for the putting in of wheat, and that a greatly increased breadth has been planted. The crop will probably be a very heavy one. The plants are remarkably thrifty, and the principal danger seems to be that they will grow too rank, so that much will "lodge" and be injured or destroyed by wet weather about harvest time. It is altogether certain, now, that the export demand for American wheat will be very heavy during the coming year. Farmers, therefore, need entertain no apprehension of a dull market. Their wheat will be all wanted at good prices. Their chief trouble will arise from insufficient means of transportation.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans carried their entire city ticket at the recent city election in Williamsport. The vote for Mayor was: Starkweather, Rep., 725; Reighard, Dem., 585; Edler, Temperance, 409; Snyder, Liberal, 71.

Edward Scull, Esq., has been chosen delegate to the Republican State Convention from Somerset county.

A Democratic delegate convention will be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening next, to alter and amend the rules of that party.

The Republican committee of Warren county will meet in Warren on Tuesday, to set the time for primary elections and the convention.

Should the proceedings against Judge Potts eventuate in his deposition from the Judgeship of the District Court of Johnstown, aspirants for the vacancy will be numerous—Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., and George M. Reade, Esq., are already spoken of as candidates.

The Republican primaries in Greene county will be held on June 7th, and the County Convention on June 10th.

The Republicans of Indiana county will vote for candidates under the Crawford county system on Saturday, June 7th. The return judges will meet on the Monday following.

It is now authoritatively stated that Col. William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, will not be a candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas in case of the elevation of Judge Paxson to the Supreme Court of the State. The *Sunday Republic* says that John Dolman, a gentleman of excellent reputation, is generally spoken of as likely to be chosen should a vacancy occur.

The editor of the Altoona *Tribune* writes: "To good men the salary is not exorbitant, and in order to get good, honest, competent men, let the people take the matter of nominations in their own hands They have the power to regulate this affair, and the place to do it is at the primary elections. Attend to these and send proper men as delegates to conventions, and good men to congressional conferences, and we will soon have good men in Congress." This latter bit of advice is entirely disinterested, perhaps; but the man who gives it is, it is whispered, himself a candidate for Congress.

The Cambria County Democratic Committee will meet in Ebensburg on June 2d.

The Venango *Citizen* says: A little over two weeks intervene before the Republican primary election. The contest for the nomination as candidates for Treasurer and County Commissioner is warming up considerably, while for Assembly Hon. R. D. McCreary has a clear field. He has made an excellent Representative and it is the rule to return members of the Assembly for a second term, where their course has given satisfaction to the people. For Jury Commissioner, Auditor and Coroner, no announcements have been made. These are all very important and responsible positions, and it is of the greatest importance that competent men should be nominated and elected.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Captain Delacy will come before the Democratic Convention as a candidate for renomination for the Legislature. We understand that Messrs. Quigley, Koons and Kisner also want another term at Harrisburg. Major W. E. Whyte, of Wilkesbarre, also announces himself as a Democratic candidate for Assembly. He is in the field early, and we wish him better luck in the Convention than he had last year.

The Greenville *Argus* gives the following list of Republican candidates in the field in Mercer county: For Assembly, Jason T. Barker, H. S. Blatt, Dr. B. F. Gordon, E. W. Jackson; Treasurer, S. B. Alexander, Samuel Barnes, W. H. Bell, Capt. F. M. Powell, Thomas Stewart, Jared Ryan, D. H. Thompson, Isaac N. White, W. B. Wilkins; Commissioner, Andrew Robinson, T. M. Gillis; Poor Director, John Gamble. No candidate for Auditor or Jury Commissioner have yet been named.

Following are the Republican announcements thus far made in Crawford county: For State Senate, George K. Anderson, A. B. Richmond; Assembly, Fred. Bates, M. W. Oliver; Treasurer, Hiram Betts, B. F. Stebbins, James C. Wilson, E. P. Montague.

The Minersville (Schuylkill county) *Republican* says: It is said that every Democratic politician in the county is a candidate for Congressional honors—consequently there is no necessity for naming them.

We find the following announcements in the Brookville *Republican*: District Attorney, W. F. Stewart, C. M. Brewer, John St. Clair; Treasurer, Joseph Brown; Commissioner, Capt. R. A. Travis.

The Beaver county Democratic committee will meet in Beaver on Thursday, June 5th.

The editor of the Butler *Eagle* has been requested by Josiah M. Thompson, to announce that the use of his name in connection with a candidacy for the Legislature was unauthorized and that he is not at present an aspirant for that position. This leaves a clear field for Messrs. Walron and McKee.

The Hon. John Leisenring, of Carbon county, is suggested by a correspondent of the Mauch Chunk *Gazette* as a good man for the Republicans to nominate for State Treasurer.

The editor of the Altoona *Tribune* says: "Considering the number of those who are aspiring, and much more likely to get the nomination, we consider it an honor located beyond our reach, and never to be realized, if we do not receive it until we ask fro it."

New York Losing Her Grip on the Grain Trade.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

New York city seems destined to lose her grasp upon the grain trade of the West, unless she establishes some grain propellers to ply between the Mississippi river and her own ports. The people of Great Britain seem determined to snatch this vast trade from her careless custody and transfer it to Toronto. Canadian operators of unheard of boldness are purchasing grain in the Chicago market. It is a very common thing for them to order 250,000 bushels of wheat or corn at one time, and the greater part of the sales now making in Chicago for shipment, are making to Canadians, and the grain is destined for England, via the St. Lawrence. The tonnage of the St. Lawrence specially adapted for carrying grain in bulk has most wonderfully increased, as also has the grain carrying tonnage of the lakes, owned and controlled by these bold Canadian speculators, and though, in view of the seventy or eighty million bushels of grain New York is sure to receive from the West during the present season, the comparative light receipts at Toronto may cause no immediate uneasiness, yet it is the cloud which, though no bigger than a man's hand now, threatens soon to darken the entire grain trade horizon of New York, unless dispelled by the means we have indicated. The grain men of New York city ought to induce the shipping interest of New York to put a line of propellers upon the ocean built very similar to those now used on the lakes. These propellers have very powerful engines, and in addition to carrying a cargo of 30,000 bushels of grain, they tow from three to five barges, carrying 50,000 bushels each. These barges are towed in a line, one behind the other, some 400 feet apart, and no action of the sea, however rough, ever brings them in collision. They are bound one to the other by strong wire cables, and afford a capacity for transporting grain which may be increased at pleasure, providing only the towboats be correspondingly increased in power. It is demonstrable that by such contrivances grain, upon the lakes and ocean, may be moved very cheaply, and we could deliver corn, or wheat, or oats to New York city, the winter through, at a rate of freight fully half less than that charged by rail from Chicago.

Incident of the Dixon Bridge Disaster.

Perhaps it would not be right to be amused by anything connected with the frightful Dixon disaster, but the voluble and graphic statement made by a woman who escaped is at least interesting as a study of feminine philology. "In the twinkling of an eye," she said, "there was a tremendous crash and we were all spilled out." "In the midst of it," the lady went on to say, "I went into the water with a thud. I went down with my mouth open, screaming. I think I must have struck bottom. From the time I was spilled till I was dragged ashore seemed to me three hours. My back hair is gone among the rest; I shan't advertise it; the finder is welcome to it, I am sure." Is n't this rather a vivacious narrative for a woman just out of the jaws of death? Somewhat more serious was the statement made by Dr. Hoffman to the reporter of the Chicago *Tribune*. His description of the sensation of drowning is curious: "I was greatly astonished at the number of events that passed through my mind while under the water. Nothing that occurred during childhood was evident, but everything which has occurred since I was about nineteen years old appeared before me as if photographed." When he was rescued, the Doctor says, "The sudden transition from the beatific state in the water to the dry land seemed to have a bad effect upon me, and made me indifferent to what was going on around me." Something analogous to this is related by De Quincey out of his own experience.

The Weather in Bygone Ages.

The late Mr. Babbage, of calculating-machine fame, had a singular faculty of suggesting avenues to knowledge. We are told by one who knew him well that it seemed possible to him to obtain an exact record of the succession of hot and cold years for long pelods in bygone ages. His plan was as follows: Among the stumps of trees in some ancient forests, he proposed to select one in which both the number and size of the rings that have been annually produced were clearly marked. He would write down the succession of hot and cool summers so marked in this tree, assuming that the larger the ring in each case, the hotter has been the summer. He then proposed to examine other trees of about the same date, until he found some which recorded a series of hot and cold seasons, exactly similar to that which he had already noted down, and until the series extended far enough for him to be sure that the resemblance was not accidental, but that he had before him a natural register of the seasons which had been recorded in the first tree. As some of these trees would be somewhat older than the first tree, while others would have survived it, he considered that it would be possible, so to say, to piece out the infomation obtained from one tree by means of the others; and that, after examining a great number of trees, his record of warm and cold seasons might be extended at both ends almost indefinitely.

Accident in a St. Louis Theater.

[From the St. Louis Republican, May 11.]

One of the unlooked for incidents which occasionally attend performances at places of public amusement, and jeopardize performers, occurred yesterday afternoon at the Mazeppa matinee, Wakefield's Grand Opera House. The house was jammed with one of the largest assemblages ever crowded into it, and Miss Leo Hudson, acting the part of Mazeppa, bound to the wild horse of Tartary, was being conveyed up the miniature mountain, when the animal missed his footing and descended with unusual celerity. In the descent he succeeded intelligently in placing his fore foot on the rude stairway, and the horse and rider were for a moment suspended. The weight was such that, after this brief period, the animal tumbled to the stage and consternation instantly succeeded to the gaiety of the spectators. The distance the horse fell was not great, but was such as to seriously injure him. Miss Hudson sustained a severe shock, but was more frightened than hurt, and was speedily released from her bands. The incident occasioned considerable excitement. Miss H. was able to reappear at the night performance, but it is doubtful if the horse will reappear again before the public.

Killing Modocs—The Piute Plan.

A sage Piute has enlightened a Nevada newspaper as to his plan for disposing of the Modocs. He said that it was "no good" to fight them with guns, and that the way the Piutes would fix them would be to inform them that they wanted to have a big talk with them. Then when they came to have a talk all would be seated in a circle, each Piute with a Modoc at his left hand. Each Piute would manage to have a big stone within reach or in his pocket. The big talk would proceed until a signal was given, when each Piute would seize hold of the right wrist of his Modoc neighbor with his left hand, and then with his right would grasp his rock and smash in the Modoc's skull. "No gun, no knife," said he, "kill 'em all with rock."

STATE NEWS.

A seven year-old son of S. G. Geyer, residing near Rothsville, Lancaster county, was thrown off by a runaway horse, a few days ago, and almost instantly killed.

Reading's famous Ringgold Band has been disorganized, and their instruments sold to an Allentown band.

A little girl in Pittston pulled part of her tongue off the other day, with a button hook.

Berks county at the last census had 53,448 males and 53,253 females.

Snyder county has thrown down the gauntlet to Lancaster. A goose with four perfect legs was recently hatched there, but it died in a few days.

The corner-stone of a new Evangelical church will be laid in New Berlin, Union county, to-morrow.

The Selinsgrove *Times* says: On Saturday evening last a serious affair occurred in this place, the facts of which are about as follows: Kemer Fisher had gone from home on pretense of being absent several weeks, but, unexpectedly to his wife, he returned late Saturday evening, when he took her and S. P. Wenrich by surprise. He shot at Wenrich, the ball grazing his face, after which they clinched. Wenrich used a knife, and made several extended cuts across Fisher's back, cutting his clothes and also cutting him in the side and under his chin, and finally made his escape without hat or boots. He went to a neighbor's and borrowed a hat and boots, and then went to a Justice and asked to be bound over, his brother becoming his security. On Tuesday, however, he was taken to Middleburg and lodged in jail.

The Titusville *Courier* publishes a beautiful poem entitled "On the Town," as coming from the pen of "J. P. Kilbourn." It appeared first in the *Golden Age* about two years ago, and was written by Richard H. Stoddard.

Dickson, the fiend who committed the outrage on little Maggie Heckman, in Cambria county, last Saturday, was fully identified by his victim on Thursday, and committed for trial.

Mount Joy, Lancaster county, has a new paper—the *Star*.

Hugh Rogers, employed in a coal mine at Johnstown, was fatally hurt by a fall of coal on Thursday.

Miss Dora Vanvoorhes shot herself on the 8th inst. at the residence of her father, in Dunkard township, Greene county, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal. She intended to commit suicide, and assigns as a reason that she was tired of life. She is about seventeen years old.

Information is wanted of two boys, who left home in Johnstown on the 1st of May. Charles Boucher, aged fourteen years, had on a black jacket, brown pants and blue cap, with light hair and brown eyes. The other lad's name is John Carvey. Any information concerning their whereabouts will be gratefully received by their distressed parents. Address Patrick Boucher or Michael Lynch, Johnstown, Pa.

A toy factory is one of the new things talked of in Hollidaysburg.

Beyer, Guyer & Co.'s extensive planing mill, in Tyrone, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is about $30,000, on which there is insurance for $8,000. The Altoona fire department turned out and rendered efficient service in saving adjacent property.

A few evenings since Rev. Henry Ward Beecher enjoyed a ride between Mifflin and Huntingdon on the locomotive hauling the fast line west, manipulated by engineer Kutz.

There is a letter in the Cambria City postoffice which bears the following superscription:

Mis Ana Reilly,
Kwmbrie Billege,
Penselvana.

The Chambersburg papers announce the death of William Bratten, who died last week at the age of eighty-nine years near the place where he was born—St. Thomas township, Franklin county. In the days of the old heavy wagons and real live stage coach lines, doing business between Chambersburg and Pittsburgh, Mr. Bratten kept a hotel which was a favorite stopping place for teamsters and travelers He delighted in telling how he saw Washington and his staff on their way to the suppression of the whisky insurrection. In politics he was a Democrat, having voted for Jefferson when he ran the second time and for every Democratic candidate for President until his death. He had been married to Mrs. Baker, the mother of Hon. William Baker, Mayor of Evansville, Indiana, late deceased, and Hon. Conrad Baker, late Governor of Indiana.

John Gsell, of Antrim township, Franklin county, died on Saturday, aged ninety-five years. Mr. Gsell had 200 lineal descendants.

Peter Johnson, a resident of Nazareth, Northampton county, fell dead while taking his cow to pasture. When found his face was buried in a pool of water.

Henry C. Greenawalt, of Mount Hope, Franklin county, accidentally cut his big toe with an ax three weeks ago. He suffered no inconvenience from the wound until about a week after the accident, when lockjaw ensued and caused his death last week.

On the 28th of August, 1869, the husband of Mrs. Sarah Ann Weber was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Marysville. Proceedings were instituted by the widow and her minor children for the recovery of damages from the company, and at the August term of the Perry County Court in 1871 a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $2,500. The defendant carried the case to the Supreme Court, which tribunal reversed the decision of the Court below on the ground of the acceptance of inadmissible evidence. The consequence was a new trial, which took place last week and resulted in an award of $4,166 66 damages to Mrs. Weber.

What's in a name? George Washington had a row with George Carson, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, during which the latter was stabbed by the namesake of the Father of his Country, and probably mortally wounded. Washington escaped. Both are colored men.

In the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, there is a deed bearing the signature of William Penn, dated in 1681, in which, for the consideration of ten pounds, he disposes of the ownership of five hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania.

Lancaster county is prolific in animal monstrosities, and it is with feelings of relief that we announce a new departure there in the way of archæologic discoveries. The *Express* of Wednesday says: Yesterday afternoon three young men of this city—Mr. Albert Barnes, John Miller and Emanuel Swope—concluded to take a little trip to the Narrow Gauge Railroad, along the line of Mill Creek. Wending their way along the line, they came to a place where workmen had been engaged in digging. Finding a shovel, they commenced to dig a short distance from this pit, but had not gone down more than two feet, when they struck two human skulls supposed to be those of Indians. Near by were great quantities of curious looking beads, measuring from an eighth of an inch to an inch and a half in length, a number of which they brought with them to this city. Some of the teeth had fallen out of the skulls, a specimen of two of them lying before us as we write. The ground is evidently worthy of further exploration.

The Erie *Dispatch* gives the particulars of a sad accident which occurred on the farm of a Mr. Eli Duncombe, in Amity township, Erie county, on Monday last. A son-in-law of Mr. Duncombe and his hired man were splitting rails together, and just as the hired man was striking with the maul at a wedge in a log, the other stooping to pick up another wedge, received the full force of the blow from the maul, inflicting frightful injuries. It is reported that the skull is fractured, and that his recovery is doubtful.

Mr. A. J. Hubbard has been appointed Oil Inspector for Erie county.

Miss Maggie McLaughlin died very suddenly at Peach Bottom, Lancaster county, on Monday, of cerebro-spinal meningitis. She was ill but eight hours.

Henry Harnish, of West Cocalico township, Lancaster county, was struck by a limb from a tree which he had just cut down, on Wednesday, and received probably fatal injuries.

The Indiana *Progress* says: G. W. Rissinger, of Brushvalley township, whose disappearance was noticed in this paper, has turned up in Lockport, New York, where he has been confined in jail under charge of violating a United States law. It appears that he (Rissinger) and a man from Armstrong county had gone to Canada to buy horses. They had bought a number rather low. On their return from Canada they returned the value of the horses to the United States Collector at the price they had paid for them and paid the duty accordingly, but it appears that the duty must be paid according to the valuation in this country instead of the price paid for the horses in Canada. The money has been sent on to bail Mr. R. for his appearance before the proper authorities.

A historical society has been organized in Scranton.

A $75,000 opera house is talked of in Hyde Park, Luzerne county.

A Reading man has a young duck with four legs.

There is trouble brewing between the operators and the coal miners in Schuylkill county. The former demand that the miners shall enter the mines before seven o'clock in the morning, and remain until half-past five in the evening. This the workmen are inclined to resist. A local paper says that "compliance with this order will kill miners faster than the German war killed Frenchmen." It is probable that a strike will be the result—the end said to be aimed at by mine owners, as many of the collieries are now worked at a positive loss of money.

A man in Schuylkill Haven, who wanted to be a minister, said he believed he had been called to "labor in the Lord's vineyard." His brother, who was less noted for his piety, said that he had mistaken the word "barnyard" for "vineyard."

A young boy about eight years of age, named Lally, living at Port Clinton, Schuylkill county, fell down the mountain near that place, on Saturday, while gathering wild flowers and was instantly killed.

The will of a resident of Middlesex, recently deceased, contains the following clause: "And I bequeath to my beloved son John the sum of one dollar, with which to buy a rope, long and strong enough to hang that Irish wife of his."

Two new furnaces were started in Mr. Boyer's mill, at Port Carbon, Monday last.

A number of outside capitalists are looking about Bellefonte, with a view to finding sites for manufacturing establishments. Two paper mills are spoken of as likely to be started.

Over a thousand hotels in the State have closed since the election on the license question.

Shamokin brags because she has fourteen men named Thomas Williams.

The Hamburg Iron Company has appointed Mr. Moorehead, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Schoener, of Schuylkill county, assignees, to close up their business.

The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Central Pennsylvania will meet in Christ Cathedral, Reading, on Tuesday, June 10th.

Two hundred and forty operatives are employed at the Scranton silk factory.

General Pennypacker, of Chester, before rejoining his command at Nashville next month, will make the tour of Canada.

From ten to twelve thousand freight cars daily pass through Harrisburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Thursday morning Paul Michel was instantly killed at Kutztown, Berks county, while cleaning a cesspool, a heavy outhouse falling on him.

The arbitrators in the case of John A. Shober, of Lancaster, who was forcibly ejected from a passenger car on the Pennsylvania Railroad in January, awarded him $500 last Friday.

In view of the contemplated erection of works for the manufacture of cars in Bellefonte the Bellefonte planing mills has been purchased by the car company. The price paid was $18,000.

A private detective of the Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, on Friday identified three of the illeged Berks county treasury thieves as notorious characters. In Gough he recognized Pat Brady, an experienced bank robber, in Kelly James Glenn, a hotel thief, and in Lynn John Kurtz, a repeater, politician and general cracksman.

The following named gentlemen will deliver addresses on Decoration day at the places designated below: Hon. Wm. McClelland, Lancaster; A. C. Reincehl, ex-deputy secretary of the Commonwealth, Wrightsville, York county; Col. J. F. S. Gobin, Catasauqua, Lehigh county, and Daniel Kalbfus, Berwick, Columbia county.

A singular wreck occurred near Conshohocken, on the Reading Railroad, last week. A heavy rope with hook attached fell from the tender of a freight train, one end of which was secured to the tender. As the rope and hook dragged along the track the hook caught in a switch and turned it, thus causing the engine and tender to run on a side track and wreck several of the cars.

Michael Kettrick, of Summit hill, Carbon county, lost his life under the following circumstances the other day: He had been directed to enter the slope to do some carpenter work, and in stepping across the wire rope used for drawing out cars he fell and sought to recover himself by grasping the rope, which dragged him into the sheath, mangling him terribly.

The Reading *Eagle* furnishes this addition to natural history: Some time since we recorded an instance of a cat roosting with chickens. A similar instance has just come to our knowledge. Mr. R. Austrian, No. 521 Penn square, has a cat which roosts every night with the fowls in the hen house, perching herself on the slats, some two inches wide, upon which the poultry roost. The cat, a handsome gray one, came to Austrian's last fall, and though quite tame, she cannot be induced to come into the house, and if taken in doors quickly makes her escape. She lives on the offal thrown out to the fowls, and they seem to have no fear of her, but occasionally punish her with their bills when she gets in their way.

Thirty Reading people may console themselves with the fact that there are now in the breweries of that city 11,200 barrels, equal to 5,000,000 glasses of malt liquor, or about 125 glasses for every man, woman and child of the population. The four great brewers of the place have $1,000,000 invested in the trade, and turn out in the neighborhood of 45,000 barrels a year.

The Bellefonte *Republican* says: An equinal biped is the latest monstrosity of Eggtown. It is a fine, healthy looking colt, perfectly symmetrical and well proportioned in every way except that it has no fore legs. While sucking its dam it sits up like a kangaroo, and although it can't walk any, it seems to be as healthy and well contented as if it had (as the school boy said), "a leg on each corner."

The Sunday School Convention, held in Johnstown on Tuesday, was very largely attended.

Mr. Edward King, of Clearfield county, and who resided in the vicinity of Cherry Tree, died very unexpectedly at his home in that place on Saturday last.

Among the victims of the bridge disaster at Dixon, Illinois, on Sunday, May 4th, were Mrs. William Cook and Miss Wilhelm, formerly of Bedford and Somerset counties respectively. They were thrown in the water beneath the network of the bridge, and were drowned before assistance could reach them.

Mrs. Catharine Shindle, an aunt of the wife of Col. John W. Forney, died at Lancaster, on Monday, aged eighty-three years.

According to statistics the entire mineral production of Pennsylvania is estimated at $76,208,390, about one-half of the whole product of the United States. In the Lehigh valley the production is put down at $34,866,154, which is nearly one-half of the entire production of the State.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: On Saturday last about fifty of the relatives of Mrs. Martseller assembled at Center Valley to celebrate that lady's one hundredth birthday, which occurred on the 10th. Of course a pleasant time was spent, the pleasures being participated in by relatives from Easton, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Reading, etc. Mrs. Martseller has been a widow for forty-three years, and notwithstanding her extreme old age enjoys very good health, is about the house from morning until night, is of sound mind, and remembers distinctly the events of her girlhood days. Her residence at Center Valley has extended through a period of forty years, having removed there when some of the present old residents were yet in their baby clothes. She has fifty grandchildren, thirty great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren, all living.

Some sewing-silk, in the manufacture of which a new substance had been introduced to give them a weight and luster, took fire spontaneously in a drawer in a dry-goods store in Honesdale a few days ago. Within fifteen minutes the silk had taken fire, burned through the paper boxes and into the front of the drawer, a depth of a quarter of an inch, and for a space as large as the palm of a man's hand.

Tutens's Bellefonte *Republican* says: The Bellefonte car works was officered on Saturday last. Col. D. G. Bush was wisely chosen President. George C. Wilkins, S. Austin Brew, Ed. Blanchard and John Strike are the Directors. E. M. Blanchard is Secretary and Treasurer. The amount of capital stock is $100,000. G. C. Wilkins, with a corps of engineers, surveyed a line for the branch road to the site of the car shops on Saturday.

J. S. Parsons, who for twenty-one years past has been Tyler of the lodge of Free Masons in Bellefonte, is a marvel of regularity. During all that time he has missed but two meetings of the lodge.

In an article on "the sanitary condition of the city," a writer for the Williamsport *Standard* says: "There is no dip of inclination produced by our planet's rotation which tends more forcibly to place before the thinking mind the vast and multitudiform activity of our earth's inherent power than this season of vernal equinox. Plastic nature is rousing every dormant germ to fulfill the problem of its cycles. The immaterial ocean which rests upon the planet's crust perceives the breath of life in establishing in our hemisphere a general centrifugal action, produced by the increased quantity of solar light, which has for its maximum tendency the generation of heat, to be followed by electric and magnetic currents which guide us from the mystic trail to mechanical activity again, like the seed which enters its morphological phasis of forming stem, leaf, bud and flower, to rest in the production of seed again." Is this another case of emotional insanity?

Mr. David Border, of Davidsville, Somerset county, died on the 13th inst., aged sixty-nine years. He had resided there for thirty-eight years.

The premises of Dr. Whann, of Franklin, were invaded by burglars on Monday night, and valuable securities taken from the safe. The plunder secured is said to be worth $12,000, but this is probably an exaggeration. The Doctor was absent at the time.

Mrs. Ann Gillespie, of Chambersburg, died very suddenly in York, last week, whilst in attendance at the funeral of her brother-in-law. She was in her eighty-first year.

William Harris, a soldier of the war of 1812, died a few days since, at his residence in Ayr township, Fulton county, in his eighty-fifth year.

A Philadelphia dentist, whose veracity is vouched for, relates the following strange coincidence: About a month ago, during the same week, he was called upon by a lady and gentleman, each having lost a set of teeth. They both reside in the country, but that fact is not the coincidence we intended to notice. The gentleman one evening, about bedtime, indulged in the luxury of eating an apple. After paring it, he laid his teeth upon the heap of parings, and soon went to bed, unconscious of the absence of his molars. The next morning he discovered his loss, and hastening to the spot where he recollected having left them, learned from the servant that a few moments before she had thrown the entire mass into the fire. Raking among the burning coals, he was not even fortunate enough to discover anything that looked like a set of teeth. The lady's story was almost circumstantially the same. She, too, had pared an apple and eaten it, and put her set among or upon the parings. Upon inquiring for them, she learned that the mass had been thrown into the pig-pen. She hastened to the sty, and arrived in time only to hear an old porker munching something which sounded to her disconcerted ear like the grinding of a set of teeth.

John Hippey, a fisherman, was found dead on Fish Island, in the Susquehanna, near Columbia, on Wednesday. His death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy.

Philadelphia turns out more carpets per annum than all other parts of the United States and Great Britain combined. In the Nineteenth ward there are about 250 manufactories. The number of looms now is estimated at 8,000. On an average 800,000 yards of carpet are turned out weekly. The number of yards made in a year is 41,600,000. The amount of capital represented is somewhere near $2,000,000. The woolen mills of Philadelphia have on several occasions exhibited beautiful samples of carpet, but as yet can hardly compete in that branch of manufacture.

OHIO NEWS.

The editor of the Ironton *Commercial* has been on the hunt for old men, and was rather successful. Francis Cooper, of Waterloo, Lawrence county, is over one hundred, and boasts of having a brother in Virginia one hundred and six. Charles Neal, at Flagg Spring, Gallia county, is ninety-three, "blind, but intelligent." Archibald Stewart, same county, is eighty-eight, and reads without spectacles.

Mr. John A. Ellsler has finally secured a satisfactory site for his new opera house in Cleveland, and will at once proceed in its erection. The site chosen is on Sheriff street, in the rear of Euclid avenue.

J. L. Mansfield, of Medina county, who was sent to the lunatic asylum some weeks ago, is out again, and delivering lectures on the "Abuses of the Insane."

John Shillito, treasurer of the Cincinnati musical festival committee, has returned the notes to the subscribers to the guarantee fund, canceled, accompanied by a statement that the receipts of the festival entirely covered the expenses.

N. Kelsey, an old "stager," aged eighty-four, of Conneaut, lately performed the feat of walking twenty-five miles in less than ten hours, and after his exercise was over he sat down to the table and disposed of a dozen "hot buckwheats" as easily as in his more youthful days.

The long continued rains have dampened the hopes of the Wood county farmers very much. No oats or flax seed has been sowed, and it is now too late. But little plowing for corn has been done. Fruit prospects look fair for a moderate crop of apples and a large crop of pears and cherries. Grapes and peaches are killed.

A little son of Mr. Schueller, near Sandusky, attempted to climb upon a horse by catching hold of his tail. The little fellow was sent flying through the air and picked up dead.

Akron is importing Norwegian servant girls. On Friday twenty-one reached there—all but five having already found places.

List of Patents.

Following is a list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending May 15, 1873, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lubricator—H. W. Regan, Renovo.
Animal Trap—D. J. Owen, Springville.
Grab Tool for Oil Wells—J. H. Luther, Petroleum Center.
Rock and Ore Crusher—C. Forster, Pittsburgh.
Balanced Slide Valves—A. O. Frick, Waynesborough.
Feather Renovator—W. L. Groff, Mahanoy City.
Washing Machine—D. W. Helfrich, Corry.
Dry Goods Stand—J. J. Bisel, Williamsport.
Stirrer for Malt Kilns—E. Schmidt, Pittsburgh.
Hemmer for Sewing Machines—E. Booth, Great Bend.
Lever Cider Press—H. Peters, Penn township.
Composition for Kindling Fires—J. C. Crumpton, Allegheny.
Fanning Mill—J. W. Johnson, Port Treverton.
Self-tamping Torpedo—S. A. Briggs, Tidioute.
Saw Tooth—J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls.
Horse Hay Fork—L. Haverstick, Manor township.

OHIO.

Hand Corn Planter—H. Gortner, Nashport.
Iron Front for Stone Piers—J. Abbott, Canton.
Nut Lock—L. J. Miller, Orrville.
Scrubber—I. J. Emory, Jr, Webster.
Lubricator—W. Morris, Dayton.
Machine for Turning Pulleys—G. A. Gray, Jr., Hamilton.
Hydraulic Wheel Presses—To same person.
Bed Bottom—M. A. Hunt, Cincinnati.
Ventilating Water Closet Bowls—J. V. Mathivet, Cleveland.
Washing Machine—G. W. Fagaines, Shelby.
Broadcast Seeder—J. D. Huffman, London.
Gas Apparatus—J. W. Brow, Butlerville.
Brick Machine—J. Hotchkin and P. N. Wolliston, Springfield.
Key Fastener—W. Neracher, Cleveland.
Middlings Separator—H. P. Jones, Springfield.
Screw Forming Machine—W. A. McCool, Ashland.
Work Box—W. Brace, Washingtonville.

Re-issue.

Stuffing for Mattresses—F. A. Lane, Cleveland.

Detective Ingenuity in India.

The police of India have novel ways of extracting confessions from their prisoners without torture. One method applied to opium eaters is perfectly simple and sociable. The policeman sits down opposite his prisoner and playfully keeps an opium ball rolling about the palm of his hand. Of course the prisoner suffers like Tantalus himself, and the consequence is that the policeman soon gets his story and the prisoner his opium. Another method used where there are a number of prisoners suspected of the same offense reminds one of similar proceedings in Arabian tales. One man is taken from the number and locked up alone while his companions imagine that he is in the next room. In this room are several inspectors who proceed to stoutly belabor an empty sack hanging in the corner, one of them keeping up a violent groaning. This over, the man is loudly called upon to confess, and a constable simulates a confession in a low, mumbling voice. All this little comedy seems a stern tragedy to the trembling prisoners in the other room, and when the next man is brought out he is almost sure to make a full confession.

THE New York *Herald* takes note of the fact that a procession of 3,000 colored men, with six bands of music, paraded the streets of New York on Thursday for three hours, and that they received neither violence nor insult. Ten years ago the same population that respected their jubilee made them dangle from lamp posts then. The demonstration was given in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Legislature of that State.

THE GENERAL LAWS.

Titles of the Acts Passed at the Last Session.

We are indebted to Governor Hartranft for a copy of the general laws passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the session of 1873. The whole number passed was sixty-one, against forty-nine approved during the session of 1872. Below we give the titles of the several acts, many of which are very important general laws:

1. An act to fix the salary of the Governor of this Commonwealth.
2. An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government and other general and specific appropriations for the year A. D. 1873.
3. An act to establish an insurance department.
4. An act to provide for the incorporation of iron and steel manufacturing companies.
5. An act providing for the erection of a wash house for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, for the purchase of fixtures and machinery therefor, and for payment for clothing destroyed by the late fire.
6. An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act relating to the jurisdiction and powers of Courts, approved the 16th day of June, A. D. 1836.
7. An act declaratory of the law relating to square timber taken adrift in the West Branch, and regulating the control of the same.
8. An act authorizing mining and manufacturing companies, or other organized companies or individuals, to give, and banks or other organized companies or individuals, to take and hold mortgages on real estate, to secure payment of notes, bills and renewals thereof.
9. An act in relation to writs of estrepement.
10. An act to authorize the Governor to appoint additional notaries public.
11. An act to authorize mining and manufacturing companies to issue bonds and mortgages, and to use the same for collaterals for bank accounts.
12. An act to increase the pay of jurors in this Commonwealth.
13. An act to facilitate the settlement of estates of decedents.
14. An act to prevent railroad companies and other corporations, now or hereafter created under the laws of this Commonwealth, from constructing any railroad or other works within, over or upon the lands, tenements or hereditaments belonging or appertaining to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, situate in Dauphin county.
15. A supplement to an act to provide for the erection of a State penitentiary on public land adjoining the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, approved March 3, A. D. 1818.
16. A supplement to an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licences to sell intoxicating liquors, approved 27th March, 1872.
17. An act granting the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands for the purpose of the erection of a postoffice and other buildings in the city of Harrisburg, and ceding jurisdiction over the same.
18. An act relative to the public ground.
19. An act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard to assist the civil authorities in suppressing the recent riots in Lycoming county.
20. A supplement to an act providing for the taking of game.
21. An act to authorize railroad corporations to secure the payment of their bonds and obligations by a mortgage upon their property, rights and franchises.
22. An act authorizing assignees of insurance policies to sue in their own name.
23. An act relating to the revenue of this Commonwealth.
24. An act regulating the sale of lumber upon the Ohio river and its tributaries within this State.
25. An act authorizing the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the various courts in and for the city of Philadelphia, to appoint stenographers as commissioners to administer oaths and take depositions.
26. An act to further provide for the enforcement of decrees in the Orphans' Court.
27. A further supplement to an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, extending the provisions of the same to the building or erections of piers for wharves, bridges, etc., and for other submarine operations, etc.
28. An act to provide for a permanent centennial exposition building for the people of the Commonwealth, in the city of Philadelphia.
29. An act repealing the third section of the act, approved June 2, 1871, entitled "An act for the further regulation of boroughs."
30. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act prescribing the fees for the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth," approved April 27, A. D. 1871, providing for the increase of certain fees therein specified.
31. An act to organize the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, and provide for the government and management of the same.
32. An act to confirm certain surveys of land returned and accepted in the Surveyor General's office.
33. An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition, by the United States, of certain lands, for the purpose of the erection of a court house and postoffice building at Pittsburgh, and ceding jurisdiction over the same.
34. An act defining what days shall constitute legal holidays.
35. An act extending the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act, entitled "An act relating to Orphans' Courts," approved March 24th, 1832, to certain bonds issued by the city of Oil City.
36. A further supplement to an act relating to Orphans' Courts, approved March 24th, 1832.
37. A supplement to the act of June 16th, 1836, entitled "An act relating to executions."
38. An act to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils.
39. An act relating to the Twenty-ninth Judicial District.
40. An act to repeal the proviso of an act giving powers to the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth to authorize School Directors to borrow money.
41. An act to repeal all laws exempting real estate from taxation.
42. An act supplementary to an act relating to executions, passed the 16th day of June, 1836.
43. A further supplement to an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved July 18th, A. D. 1863, extending the provisions thereof to dealers in petroleum.
44. An act relative to criminal procedure, and to provide for payment of defendant's costs.
45. An act for the further protection of cemeteries in the State of Pennsylvania.
46. An act to repeal all laws exempting the indebtedness of any counties, cities, boroughs or other incorporated districts from payment of State tax.
47. A supplement to an act to create a board of public charities, approved the 24th day of April, A. D. 1869.
48. An act to ratify and re-enact an act of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, entitled "an act for the protection of bridges over the river Delaware," approved February 28, 1872.
49. A supplement to an act, entitled "an act to regulate the sale of clams and oysters," approved the 4th day of May, A. D. 1871.
50. An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition, by the United States, of certain lands, for the purpose of the erection of a court house and postoffice buildings, at Philadelphia, and ceding the jurisdiction over the same.
51. A supplement to an act entitled "An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition, by the United States, of certain lands, for the purpose of the erection of a court house and postoffice building at Philadelphia, and jurisdiction over the same," providing a mode by which the title of the said lands may be vested in the United States when no agreement can be made with the owners of the same for the purchase thereof.
52. A further supplement to the act of the 4th of May, 1864, entitled "An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."
53. An act relating to the fees of the Surveyor General.
54. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of iron and steel manufacturing companies," approved March 21st, A. D. 1873, extending same to coke, glue, sand paper, hair, kent and woolen goods and paper, and authorizing increase of capital.
55. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act providing for the health of persons employed in coal mines," approved the 3d day of March 1870.
56. An act regulating the election of State Treasurer.
57. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to authorize corporations to issue preferred stock," approved the 3d day of April, A. D. 1872.
58. An act to re-organize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania.
59. An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fishery Commissioners, for the construction of fishways, and for the protection and propagation of fish, and appropriating money for the same.
60. An act to authorize the registry or transfer of certain bonds.
61. An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Joint resolution authorizing an additional appropriation for sending soldiers' orphans to normal schools.
2. Joint resolution relative to the publication of the acts of Assembly.
3. Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

BAPTIST STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Meeting at Lewisburg—Interesting Exercises.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEWISBURG, PA., May 16, 1873.

At the call of the Secretary of the Sunday School Department of the American Baptist Publication Society, the Sunday school workers in Pennsylvania assembled in Convention at Lewisburg, Union county, on Thursday, May 15th, and was organized by choosing the Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., of Philadelphia, Moderator, and Mr. Torrence, of Philadelphia, Secretary.

The following Committee on Enrolment was appointed; Rev. A. H. Sembower, Reading; Rev. M. B. Sloan, Pittsburgh; Rev. A. B. Mott, Tunkhannock; Arthur Malcolm, Esq., Philadelphia, and Charles Wolfe, Esq, Lewisburg.

The following were the exercises of the day and evening:

MORNING SESSION.

"What encouraging features do the Baptist Sunday Schools of Pennsylvania present?" by Rev David Spencer, Roxborough.

"What can the pastors do to promote the Sunday School cause?" by Rev. Jno. E. Chesshire, Montrose; after which both these papers were discussed by Revs. B. Griffith, Philadelphia, Bliss, Chesshire, Sloan, Lowry, Wayland and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was occupied as follows: "How to Prepare a Lesson," by Rev. Prof. Robert Lowry, of Lewisburg University.

"Bible Lesson Taught," by Rev. H. J. Wayland, editor of the *National Baptist*, Philadelphia.

"The Value and Advantages of Uniform Lessons," by Rev. W. H. Conard, Davisville.

"Would an annual gathering of the Baptist Sunday School workers of Pennsylvania promote the Sunday School cause?" By William M. Shoemaker, Esq., Philadelphia.

The above questions and papers were then discussed by the Convention.

EVENING SESSION.

The exercises of the evening session were: "The Sunday School as an Evangelical Agency," by Rev. B. F. Woodburn, Allegheny City.

"The Sunday School as an Educational Power," by Henry E. Lincoln, Esq., Philadelphia.

"What are the necessities in Pennsylvania for an enlargement of the Sunday School work?" by Rev. T. E. Clapp, Williamsport.

"What will insure our success?" by Rev. William P. Hellings, Scranton, concluding with some very excellent and timely remarks by Dr. Randolph, Moderator, who suggested that a State Sunday School Secretary should be appointed as soon as a suitable person could be found to fill the place.

A committee consisting of Revs. B. Griffith, A. Lowry and B. F. Woodburn was appointed to report on the propriety of holding such a convention annually, with instruction to report at the meeting of the Pennsylvania General Association in October next.

This was one of the most interesting and successful sunday school gatherings your correspondent was ever permitted to attend, all the papers and addresses being thoroughly prepared, and of a high order. The discussions were spirited, kind and dignified. All seemed to have come together for work—to benefit and to be benefited.

About one hundred delegates were present from different parts of the State, who, with the citizens of the place, made a large and intelligent assemblage, filling the commodious church belonging to the denomination. It is a beautiful structure, made of stone, with audience room, chapel and Bible class rooms. It is decidedly the largest and best in this part of the State.

The University at Lewisburg, belonging to the Baptist denomination, is located here, and is in a flourishing condition. It is divided into a preparatory, academic, and collegiate departments. There are now about two hundred and thirty students attending the different departments.

Rev. Justin R. Loomis, LL. D., has been President of the University for many years, and has seen it during all its struggles, and now, in his ripe old age, he is permitted to see prosperity smiling upon his labors, and to have hundreds all over our State and nation to hold him in endearing remembrance. Besides the University, there is a female seminary located here and under the management of the same board of directors as the University. About one hundred and twenty-five young ladies are now in attendance. Lewisburg is a beautiful town of about three thousand three hundred inhabitants, and is situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, about seventy-five miles northwest of Harrisburg. With the fine view from the University buildings, the large natural groves surrounding them, and the quiet, beautiful town at a short distance, it would be difficult to find a more desirable location for a school than is here presented.

Your correspondent and those who were in attendance at the Convention were shown through the University buildings and grounds, and everything done by both faculty and citizens to make our stay enjoyable in the highest degree. NOLAS.

RAILROAD BARS.

A List of Rolling Mills in the United States Which Make Iron and Steel Railroad Bars.

[From the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.]

In the following list are given the names of all rail mills in the United States which rolled railroad bars in 1872, or are prepared to roll them in 1873. It has been compiled from original sources of information in every instance. Mills which are strictly bar mills, but are prepared to roll light rails for street and mine railways, and for no others, are excluded from this list. Several new mills for the manufacture of rails of heavy sections are projected in various parts of the country, but we prefer not to make them a matter of record until assured that their erection has actually been commenced. Of new mills now in course of erection, one especially is worthy of notice—the Lagrange Rolling Mill; Lagrange Rolling Mill Company, Lagrange, Missouri, work upon which was commenced in 1872.

MAINE.

Portland Rolling Mills, Portland Rolling Mill Company, Portland. Established in 1865.

VERMONT.

St. Albans' Rolling Mills, St. Albans' Rolling Mill Company, St. Albans. Commenced re-rolling old rails in 1873. A. H. Brainerd is Superintendent.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bay State Iron Works, Bay State Iron Company, Boston. Established 1847.

Washburn Rolling Mills, Washburn Iron Company, Worcester. Established 1857.

NEW YORK.

Rensselaer Iron Works, John A. Griswold & Co., Troy. Established 1849.

Union Iron Works, Union Iron Company, Buffalo. Established 1862.

Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling Mill, Elmira Iron and Steel Company, Elmira. Established 1860.

Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill, Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Company, Spuyten Duyvil. Established 1863.

Rome Iron Works, Rome Iron Company, Rome. Established 1866.

Delano Iron Works, Delano Iron Company, Syracuse. Established 1865.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton Iron Works, New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, Trenton. Established 1845.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Danville Iron Works, Danville Iron Company, Danville. Established 1870.

Pennsylvania Iron Works, Waterman & Beaver, Danville. Established 1846. A second mill was added in 1854.

National Iron Works, National Iron Company, Danville. Established September 1, 1847.

Allentown Rolling Mill, Allentown Rolling Mill Company, Allentown. Established 1860.

Pennsylvania Steel Works, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Baldwin Station, near Harrisburg. Steel Works P. O. Established 1866.

Lackawanna Iron Works, Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, Scranton. Established 1847.

Columbia Steel and Iron Works, W. G. Case & Son, Columbia. Established 1854.

Philadelphia and Reading Rolling Mill, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Reading. Established 1867. Commenced rolling rails in March, 1868.

Phœnix Iron Works, Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville. Established 1846.

Pottsville Rolling Mill, Atkins Brothers, Pottsville. Established 1852.

Palo Alto Rolling Mill, Benjamin Haywood, proprietor, Pottsville. Established 1855.

Cambria Iron Works, Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown. Established 1854.

Superior Rolling Mill, Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, Pittsburgh. Established 1865.

Bethlehem Rolling Mill, Bethlehem Iron Company, Bethlehem. Established 1860.

Lochiel Iron Works, Lochiel Rolling Mill Company, Harrisburg. Established 1865.

Brady's Bend Iron Works, Brady's Bend Iron Company, Brady's Bend. Established 1841.

Wheatland Rolling Mill, James Wood's Sons & Company, Wheatland, Mercer county. Established 1871.

MARYLAND.

Canton Rolling Mill, Abbott Iron Company, Baltimore. Established 1865.

Cumberland Rolling Mill, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Cumberland. Went into operation January, 1871.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Crescent Rolling Mill, Crescent Iron Company, Wheeling. Established 1853.

GEORGIA.

Scofield Rolling Mill, Scofield Rolling Mill Company, Atlanta. Established 1859.

TENNESSEE.

Roane Iron Works, Roane Iron Company, Chattanooga. Established 1863.

KENTUCKY.

Covington Rolling Mill, James G. Kyle & Co., Covington. Office at Cincinnati.

OHIO.

Cleveland Iron Works, Cleveland Iron Company, Cleveland. Established 1869. First rail rolled in September of that year.

Lake Shore Rolling Mill, Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland. Established 1852.

Newburg Rolling Mill, Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Newburg. Established 1857.

Valley Iron Works, Valley Iron Company, Youngstown. Established 1872.

Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, Cincinnati Railway Iron Company, Cincinnati. Established 1865.

Newark Rolling Mill, Newark Iron Company, Newark. Established 1868.

Marietta Iron Works, Marietta Iron Company, Marietta. Established 1867.

Alliance Rolling Mill, Alliance Rolling Mill Company, Alliance. Established 1857.

Columbus Rail Mill, Columbus Rail Mill Company, Columbus. Established 1872. Went into operation in August.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis Rolling Mill, Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company, Indianapolis. Established 1857.

New Albany Rolling Mill, New Albany Rolling Mill Company, New Albany. Established 1872.

ILLINOIS.

Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet Iron and Steel Company, Joliet. Made its first rail in July, 1870.

Decatur Rolling Mill, Decatur Rolling Mill Company, Decatur. Established 1870.

Springfield Rolling Mill, Springfield Iron Company, Springfield. Established 1872. Commenced running about October 1.

North Chicago Rolling Mill, North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, Chicago. Established 1857.

Union Rolling Mill, Union Rolling Mill Company, Chicago. Established 1863.

East St. Louis Rolling Mill, East St. Louis Rolling Mill Company, East St. Louis, Illinois. Established 1865. It is now idle and for sale.

MICHIGAN.

Wyandotte Rolling Mill, Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, Wyandotte. Established 1855.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee Iron Works, Milwaukee Iron Company, Milwaukee. This mill rolled the first rail ever made in Wisconsin April 8, 1868.

MISSOURI.

Vulcan Rolling Mill, Vulcan Rolling Mill Company, St. Louis. Established 1872.

CALIFORNIA.

Pacific Rolling Mills, Pacific Rolling Mills Company, San Francisco. Established 1869. The mill is prepared to make heavy rails. In 1872 only light rails were made. B. P. Brunner is Superintendent.

LIST OF BESSEMER STEEL RAIL MILLS.

We present below a complete list of rolling mills in the United States which manufacture Bessemer steel rails:

Rensselaer Iron Works, John A. Griswold & Co., Troy, New York. Two five-ton converters and one one-and-a-half ton.

Cambria Iron Works, Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Two five-ton converters.

Pennsylvania Steel Works, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Baldwin Station, near Harrisburg, Pa. Two five-ton converters and a new plant, with four five-ton converters in course of construction.

Newburg Rolling Mill, Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Newburg, Ohio. Four five-ton converters.

North Chicago Rolling Mill, North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, Chicago, Illinois. Two five-ton converters.

Union Rolling Mill, Union Rolling Mill Company, Chicago, Illinois Two five-ton converters.

Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet Iron and Steel Company, Joliet, Illinois. Two five-ton converters. These works made their first blow January 26, 1873, and their first steel rail March 15, 1873.

The above list embraces all the rolling mills which now make Bessemer rails. The Bethlehem Iron Company, at Bethlehem, Pa., have in course of construction a Bessemer plant, nearly finished; and a few miles east of Pittsburgh the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, for the manufacture of Bessemer rails, are in course of erection.

Bessemer works have been contemplated at various other points, but we believe that no progress has yet been made in carrying into execution the proposed enterprises.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Law for Common Carriers and Married Women.

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 12.]

An interesting and important case, involving the law as to the rights and duties of carriers upon our inland waters, has been tried in the Circuit Court before His Honor Judge Booth, and a verdict rendered on Saturday. The case was Dora Knapp against the Union Steamboat Company, and arose out of the loss of certain goods of the plaintiff, which were shipped by her at Mauch Chunk, Pa., her former residence, about September 19, 1871, consigned to John Knapp, No. 395 Clinton street, Chicago. The goods were shipped by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, who agreed with plaintiff to send the goods to Chicago via the same route the plaintiff came, viz: the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Roads, and that she would receive her goods at the same depot at which she would arrive in Chicago. The goods, however, without her knowledge, were shipped by a different route, viz: by railroad to Buffalo, and from thence by the propeller Roanoke, of the Union Steamboat Company to Chicago, where they arrived on the 20th of September, 1871, and were burned in the warehouse of the defendant (a frame building connected with the company's dock on South Water street, fronting on the river) in the great Chicago fire of October 9, 1871. On the trial the defendant proved that on the arrival of the goods at Chicago they mailed a written notice thereof to "John Knapp, Chicago, Ills," without giving the street or number of his residence, which address the defendant claimed, corresponded with the name on the goods. The notice thus sent never reached the consignee, but was returned to the Company through the mail, "not delivered." No other notice of the arrival of the goods was sent, and none were received by the consignee. The plaintiff is a married woman, having been married in Pennsylvania several years ago. A portion of the goods were owned by her before marriage, and the remainder purchased since her marriage with her own earnings. Upon these facts the following questions of law arose:

First: Could plaintiff, being a married woman, recover for the loss of the goods, or must the action be brought by the husband? The statute of Pennsylvania, as to the rights of married women, passed in 1848, was shown to be in substance the same as the married women's act of this State adopted in 1861. Upon this the Court held that as to all the goods, except those purchased with her earnings after marriage, she was entitled to maintain the action, but that those purchased with her earnings after the marriage became by the common law the property of the husband, the statute of Pennsylvania, in force at the time not having changed the common law as to the wife's earnings, and under this ruling her husband was held to be a competent witness for her under our statute.

Second: Must a carrier by water give the consignee notice of the arrival of goods?

Third: If so, was the notice sent by the Company (if the consignment mark included the street and number of the consignee, or reasonable diligence could have discovered the same) sufficient to discharge the carrier's liability?

The Court substantially charged the jury that a carrier by water must give notice of the arrival of goods; and that the notice must follow the consignment mark as given by the consignor, or a reasonable excuse for not being able to give such notice must be furnished before its liability can be discharged.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed her damages at $353 18. Frank J. Crawford and Adolph Moses for the plaintiff, and Rae & Mitchell for the defendant.

The Mormon View of It.

[From the Salt Lake News.]

Some "Mormons" may go to Arizona and some may go to Sonora for aught we know. But Sonora is not big enough to hold all the "Mormons," neither is Arizona. The "Mormons," have large spirits, extended views, and liberal aspirations, and have no desire to be packed into a quart bottle and have the cork sealed and wired down. They do not believe that is their manifest destiny. All the States and all the Territories are constitutionally and legally open to them to remove to, if they feel disposed to do so, and it is nobody's business but their own. If any persons badly dislike the "Mormon" people, such persons, if the "Mormons" come to settle in their neighborhood, can sell out and retire quietly and in good order to some other part of the Union. The "Mormons" would have no objection to that.

IN THE report of Controller Green, of New York, sent to the Legislature yesterday, he states that during the last five years the most monstrous jobs of street openings have been given to Democratic politicians, who by these means have drawn $1,315,669 from the Treasury, and a quarter of a million remains unpaid, for which $500,000 would have been a liberal compensation.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the County Executive Committee, the Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

In the several wards, boroughs and townships on

SATURDAY, May 31st, 1873,

Between the hours of FOUR AND SEVEN O'CLOCK P. M. [illegible]

COUNTY CONVENTIONS

TO BE HELD AT THE

COURT HOUSE,

IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On TUESDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1873,

At 11 o'clock A. M.

CONVENTION No. 1.

JUDICIARY—To nominate One Candidate for [illegible]

CONVENTION No. 2.

LEGISLATIVE—To nominate Two Candidates for State Senator and Seven Representatives [illegible]

CONVENTION No. 3.

PROTHONOTARY—To nominate One Candidate for Prothonotary.

CONVENTION No. 4.

TREASURER—To nominate One Candidate for Treasurer and [illegible]

CONVENTION No. 5.

COMMISSIONERS—To nominate One Candidate for County Commissioner [illegible]

[illegible]

A. H. Gross,

Chairman Republican County Executive Committee.

FRANK P. [illegible], JAMES ONSLOW, E. C. CHRISTY, Secretaries.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CORONER—

W. C. COOKE,

Of Allegheny City, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

Middle District, outside of city.

HARRY W. HORBACH,

Late Captain Co. H, 82d Reg. P. V., Wilkins township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

R. S. P. McCALL,

Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

District North of the Rivers.

H. K. SAMPLE,

Shaler township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

B. C. CHRISTY,

Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE—

CHARLES JEREMY,

Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR CORONER—

ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,

Pittsburgh, subject to decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

A. B. YOUNG,

Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR CORONER—

WM. McCALLIN,

[illegible] subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

STATE SENATE—

GEO. H. ANDERSON

Will be a Candidate for [illegible]

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

JAMES PATTERSON,

Of Pine township, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Dr. WHITTIER, 290 Penn street, Pittsburgh.